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## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

IN THIS ISSUE:

INSPECTION LAWS

WATER PROBLEM

LEGISLATION

• JUNIPER ERADICATION

• ARIZONA BOYS RANCH

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## Some BASIC FACTS about SULFA TREATMENT

Sulfonamides (the general term used for sulfas as a group) are being used in increasing amounts for the treatment of a wide variety of livestock diseases. Used properly, with a knowledge of what may be accomplished, excellent results are experienced.

### USE OF SULFAS

Sulfa medication is based on their ability to hold disease organisms in check until they are overcome and destroyed by natural body defense forces.

Individual sulfas vary considerably in their ability to combat various disease organisms. One sulfa may be highly effective against one germ and wholly ineffective against others.

A knowledge of the sulfa to use against different diseases is essential to effective treatment.

Sulfa medication should be based on establishment of a high concentration of the sulfa in the blood, by means of a large initial dose, and maintenance of this blood level by subsequent smaller doses.

In acute diseases, a quick, high blood level may be obtained quickly by administration of sulfa solution either by intravenous or intraperitoneal injection.

Maintenance doses may then be administered thru the mouth by boluses. Chronic infections may also be treated by such oral administration of boluses, with treatment extended over several days. In general, treatment should be continued for 24 hours after symptoms disappear, but in no case should extend beyond six days.

Water should be available at all times to animals undergoing treatment with sulfas. If necessary water should be forced by either drench or stomach tube to approximately the animal's normal intake, to avoid dehydration and to lessen danger of toxic reactions.

### TOXICITY OF SULFAS

Sulfonamides are classified as dangerous drugs and should be used accordingly. Directions should be followed closely. It is considered

that cud-chewing animals are less subject to toxic reactions from sulfas than other animals.

### COMBINATION OF SULFAS

Combinations of sulfas offer advantages over single sulfas. Triple combinations of sulfas offer a wider range of bacteria inhibiting action than may be expected from treatment with single sulfas.

This fact is important in treatment of livestock diseases as the cause of disease may be difficult to ascertain. Primary cause of disease is often obscured by a secondary infection.

The specific value of one sulfa component of a triple formula is considered to be equal to the full dose of the combination. Thus, the specific value of sulfapyridine may be expected to be equal to the total dose of a combination of sulfapyridine, sulfathiazole and sulfamerazine, in addition to the specific activity of the other two components.

Triple combinations of sulfas are considered to be less toxic than any of its components, used individually in equal dosage, thus lessening danger from use, particularly in young animals. They offer quick-acting, long-lasting high blood concentrations effective against a wide variety of organisms.

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The combination of sulfathiazole, sulfapyridine and sulfamerazine is considered as the combination of choice for treatment of diseases of livestock. Each component sulfa has specific value against common diseases of livestock.

Sulfathiazole is one of the most useful of sulfas in treating livestock diseases, particularly those infections from staphylococci, scours due to E. coli, shipping fever and calf pneumonia in cattle; mixed staphylococcal and streptococcal infections (distemper, strangles, joint-ill) in horses; staphylococcal infections, enteritis, post-pigging metritis, joint-ill in swine; similar infections in sheep.

Sulfapyridine is regarded by many as being specific in treatment of diseases due to A. necrophorus (foot-rot, calf diphtheria, necrotic laryngitis in cattle; necrotic rhinitis and enteritis in swine; foot-rot in sheep). Sulfapyridine is also considered of value in treatment of strangles, joint-ill and septic arthritis of horses; pneumonia in cattle and swine.

Sulfamerazine is considered as one of the best "all-purpose" sulfas due to its effectiveness against a wide variety of organisms.

It develops high blood levels quickly, and for longer periods of time than many other sulfas. It is considered to be less toxic than many other sulfas. Sulfamerazine is regarded as highly effective in treatment of pneumonia in all livestock; shipping fever in cattle and horses and foot-rot in cattle.

A combination of these three sulfas offers an effective product for use in treatment of a wide variety of infections, especially calf diphtheria, shipping fever, calf pneumonia and foot rot.

It is used effectively when the cause of disease is known, as well as when the cause may be suspected to be due to organisms susceptible to sulfa medication.

Franklin Tri-Sulfa is offered in two easy-to-use, convenient forms: Solution and Boluses. Tri-Sulfa Solution is available in bottles of 500cc and 250cc. Franklin Tri-Sulfa Boluses are available in 60 and 240 grain boluses.

As in treatment of all livestock diseases, better results will be obtained if the disease is treated promptly; supplemental treatment to sulfa medication should be employed and good management practices should prevail.

Ask your local Franklin Dealer for further detailed information or write to nearest Franklin Office.

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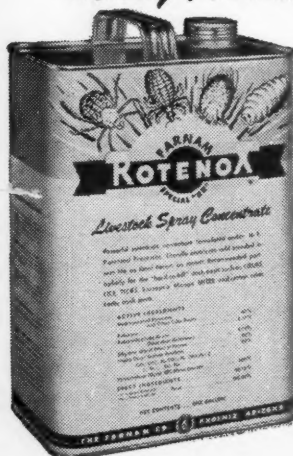
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Rotenox effectively controls cattle grubs (wolves, warbles), and at the same time gets the lice, ticks and mange mites. Superior liquid wetting and penetrating agents in Rotenox enable it to penetrate tiny grub breathing holes and kill grubs before they become enlarged, and before they do their greatest damage. Over 7 million head of cattle sprayed with Rotenox last season!

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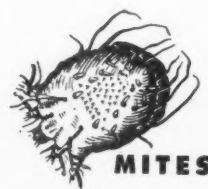
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TO THE  
EDITOR

**STILL INTERESTED**—Have retired as I am 72 years old. Last year and this year awful dry. No grain crop to amount to much; feed \$40 to \$50 a ton; cake \$107... Land not worth what some think. No rain since June. Dry, but feed of good quality... Lots of cattle of all kinds being sold and shipped out—no feed; same with sheep.—Linn L. Givler, Powder River County, Mont.

**SELLING RANCH**—We are selling our beautiful Meiss Ranch to Frank Hofnes and associates; we have not made up our minds as to what our future will be. Having enjoyed our membership in the association, we extend our good wishes for the future.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Stevenson, Siskiyou County, Calif.

**DRY, SLOW**—Been dry here all summer and fall; the water situation is getting serious. The market is slow and price of cattle is off 10 to 15 cents from last year.—Glenn C. Hazelwood, Webster County, Mo.

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515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER 2, COLO.

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AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# The Lookout

**AFTER FOUR YEARS** of building up herds, ranchers began increasing cattle marketings this year and even more marketings are in prospect for 1953, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its outlook for the year. For the year as a whole, 10 to 15 per cent more cattle and calves probably will be slaughtered than in 1952.

**CATTLE NUMBERS** increased from 77 million in January 1949 to 88 million in 1952 and the number next January may be approximately 93 million. Even though slaughter may be larger in 1953 it will not be enough to end the increase in numbers.

**HEAVIER MARKETINGS** next year may mean some further decline in prices for cattle. How much prices will decline in the next several years will depend much on employment and income. A business recession would accentuate them and a rapid liquidation of cattle forced by drouth would bring great price declines. This would be temporary. After the period of cyclical adjustment is past, the long run future holds bright promise for cattle.

**AS THE PROSPECT** is for cattle slaughter to be up moderately in 1953, price declines too will probably be moderate. Changes may be more nearly uniform by classes than they have been the past year. Declines to date have been largest for cows and feeder cattle and least for high-grade fed cattle. Some seasonal recovery from lows this fall is likely. Seasonal decreases next year are most likely for fed cattle in late winter and spring and for grass cattle in late summer and fall.

**CHANCES ARE GOOD** for average profits from cattle put on feed this fall, chiefly because feeders are sharply lower, low enough that a slow decline in fed cattle prices would not reduce profits below average.

**BECAUSE OF THE REDUCTION** in the 1952 fall pig crop, fewer hogs will be marketed in the first eight months of 1953 than in the same period this year. Next spring's pig crop, which will provide supplies in latter 1953, is expected to be about the same as, or perhaps a little larger than, the 1952 spring crop. Sheep and lamb slaughter is not expected to differ much from 1952.

**HOG AND LAMB PRICES** in 1953, because of the larger supply of beef, probably will change little from this year's levels—hog prices probably will average about the same or a little higher; lamb prices a little lower.

**OUTPUT OF ALL MEAT** in 1953 may rise to the 1947 peacetime high. Because of the increase in population, however, consumption per person will be lower than in 1947—about 144 pounds compared with 154. We are consuming an estimated 142 pounds in 1952.

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION** as a whole in the year ahead will not be limited to any great extent by feed supplies, although shortages will continue in areas damaged by drouth. Supplies of roughage are less than last year while the number of roughage-consuming animal units is up. But shortages will be regional rather than national. Supply of high-protein feeds during the 1952-53 feeding season may be nearly as large as a year earlier. Prospects are that prices of corn will be a little lower in the coming year, but other feed grains and hay may be higher because of smaller production this year, and high-protein feeds may show varied trends but will probably average higher in the coming year.

**THE OUTLOOK INDICATES** that demand for farm products will continue strong in 1953. Production and sale of goods by industry and business will continue to rise well into the coming year. Employment will remain high and consumer income is likely to increase. Prospect for rising economic activity through at least the first half of 1953 rests on the likelihood that spending for national security will continue upward; spending by state and local governments for schools, roads and other public facilities will rise; businessmen will invest in new plants and equipment at a high rate; consumer spending will again increase.

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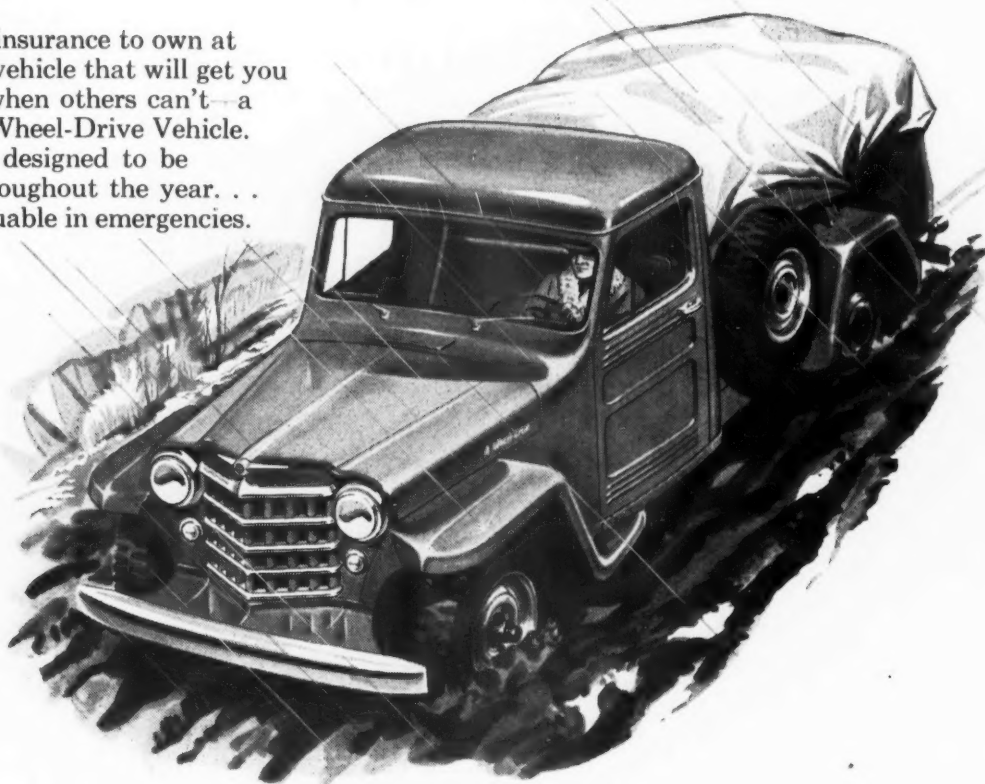
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*Gets You There When Nothing Else Can!*

It's good insurance to own at least one vehicle that will get you through when others can't—a Willys 4-Wheel-Drive Vehicle. They are designed to be useful throughout the year. . . and invaluable in emergencies.



## 4-WHEEL-DRIVE WILLYS TRUCKS

Here's the truck that helps you get the jobs done on schedule—regardless of weather, bad roads or tough driving conditions. Its 4-wheel-drive traction pulls through mud, sand, snow and soft fields that would bring ordinary trucks to a standstill. Powered by the

economical, high-compression *HURRICANE* Engine, this "go-anywhere" 118-inch-wheel-base truck (5,300 GVW) is ruggedly built on a sturdy frame. Stop in and see your Willys dealer. He will be glad to demonstrate the 4-Wheel-Drive Willys Truck.



## 4-WHEEL-DRIVE WILLYS STATION WAGON

This car puts an end to the worry and uncertainty of bad weather travel—4-wheel drive makes the difference. It provides the traction that takes you through when ordinary cars can't. The Willys Station Wagon is doubly useful. It rides six adults or, by simply lifting out the seats, you have 98 cubic feet of hauling space. Its high-compression *HURRICANE* Engine and 4-wheel-drive traction make an unbeatable combination for assured transportation the year around. See your Willys dealer.

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## Numbers and Prices

THE ACTION of the beef cattle market during the last two or three months in connection with the increasing beef cattle population of the country offers some food for thought to the beef cattle producers of the nation. As shown in the current market report by Mr. Wells in another section of this issue, during the first half of this year total cattle and calf slaughter only slightly exceeded that of a year ago. The marked increase in slaughter since July 1, if it continues for the remainder of the year as expected, will bring only a total increase for the year of approximately 6 per cent. In other words, whereas we slaughtered 29,000,000 cattle in 1950, dropped to 26,000,000 in 1951 (due largely to uncertainty over OPS maneuvers, rolling back beef prices and threatening slaughter quotas, etc.), we will only be back to approximately 27,500,000 head this year. Our peak slaughter was 36,000,000 head in 1947.

This relatively slight increase in slaughter during recent months has come at a time when the national income was at an all-time high, with more people employed than ever before and at the highest levels of wages this or any other country ever saw.

Where do we go from here? The fact that we slaughtered and consumed 36,000,000 head in 1947 shows that potential consumption in this country is by no means at a peak. Unquestionably, if 5,000,000 more cattle and calves had been slaughtered this year than the figure indicated above, they would have been consumed without difficulty—but at what price level? The experience so far this fall clearly indicates the rapidity with which the price comes down with a relatively slight increase in supply; but in this connection it must be recognized that prices of cattle and beef a year ago were at an abnormally high level.

Nevertheless, it does appear that the pressure on the cattle market this fall has been heavier than justified by a survey of the market facts. Unquestionably OPS is a factor, and its continued restriction as to how meat can be processed and distributed has prevented consumers from getting meat at proper levels in relation to supply, and thus has acted to depress prices. On the other hand, the competition afforded beef in the domestic market has not been too heavy. Pork has been in rather heavy supply; lamb in very light supply. The production of poultry, including turkeys, is at a peak level—but, even so, it can hardly account for the bearish tone of the cattle market for the past two or three months.

What bothers beef cattle producers as they survey the market course in recent weeks is the fact that we are still increasing cattle numbers. Despite the

increase in slaughter noted above, it is still predicted that the total cattle population will advance from approximately 88,000,000 head last Jan. 1 to the neighborhood of 93,000,000 head on Jan. 1, 1953. A Department of Agriculture official has warned that continuation of this upward trend for two more years will bring us a total cattle population of approximately 100,000,000 head, and that if we reach the figure—in order to prevent further increases in number—it will require an annual slaughter of 39,000,000 head to hold a steady inventory.

There are those who will say that we have consumptive capacity for that number of cattle—but again we ask, "at what price?" Obviously, in view of recent experience, it would have to be at levels considerably below current levels; and the Department of Agriculture has predicted, in view of the trend further to increase numbers, that we will have a slightly declining market for at least the next year or two.

There is, however, another factor to be taken into consideration, and that is the risk the industry would run if it attempted to maintain an inventory of 100,000,000 head, considering the current feed supply situation.

We had a close squeak this year. Extension of the drouth into the Corn Belt proper, as was the case in 1934 and, to a lesser extent, in 1936, would have been disastrous. The demand for feeder cattle would have been very much reduced, and thousands of cattle would have gone to slaughter that were not really in slaughter condition. We do not suggest that this country cannot carry 100,000,000 cattle, but we do suggest that it will take some further improvement of many range areas, proper development and rehabilitation of worn-out croplands, in-

creased irrigated pasture development and increases in production of many forage crops, before we should attempt safely to carry that many cattle.

The continuation of the drouth in many areas will bring some liquidation still this fall; and the sharp drop in feeder cattle and cow prices undoubtedly will stimulate heavy marketing next year. The industry has a responsibility to maintain adequate production in relation to human population increases, consumptive demand and the feed situation—but it can overdo it . . . and right now is a good time to do some heavy thinking as to your production policy for the next few years to come.

## OPS Build-Up

OPS is evidently trying to make a case for itself in continuing controls when the price-wage law expires next April. Late rumor is that OPS may switch from the present price basis for setting ceilings on beef to margin controls, thereby rolling back wholesale and retail ceilings. However, Price Boss Tighe Woods is also said not to be considering such a step, because there is no authority for it. He has stated, though, that his office is studying the retail price situation with a view to finding out if consumers are benefiting from the lower live cattle prices.

Any move toward a rollback would undoubtedly be reflected in still further depression of live animal prices, and the American National is opposed to any such action. There may be nothing to worry about, however, since not only is there no authority for such a rollback, or likely to be, but also it should be remarked that Congress has shown an inclination to back away from controls rather than embrace more of them.

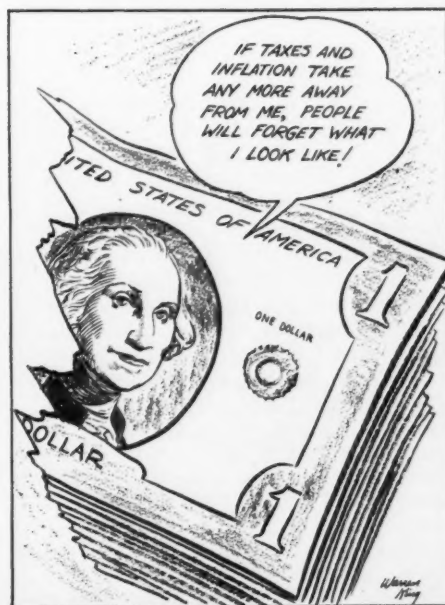
We believe that consumers are paying more for beef today than they would under free markets and that the ceilings are artificially keeping the prices high. Last month we stated that some big eastern stores are offering bargains in beef, way below ceilings. Among points to be borne in mind are also the facts that retailers have had to pay greater transportation and labor costs and that slaughterers and wholesalers have been getting lower returns for their hides, tallow and other by-products.

If price controls are permitted to lapse when the law expires, as we expect them to, the producers, processors, retailers and consumers will all be better off.

## Getting Ready

The committees making arrangements for the National's 56th convention at Kansas City, Jan. 5-7, are working on final phases of a varied program that foretells the finest meeting ever. We'll look for you all there!

### THE 53c DOLLAR SPEAKS



## AMERICAN NATIONAL MEETING HALL



The handsome Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Mo.

### Controls Must Go

(The following is a transcript of remarks by F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, tape-recorded for wide radio distribution. This is an American National public relations service.)

It is becoming more and more apparent every day that the consumer is the real one who is being sacrificed to the continuation of price controls. Supposedly established for the benefit of the consumer, actually they are such a deterrent upon normal operations that the consumer tends to become the victim of price controls.

### DO YOU REMEMBER . . .

The meatless days and health fad-dists shortly after World War I? To combat those and other threats to the meat industry, the National Live Stock Meat Board was established in 1923 behind the strong support of the American National, which devoted a 1922 convention resolution to that establishment.

The American National has continued to give strong support to the meat board which functions to bring together the activities of the many phases of getting meat on the nation's platter. Top representation on the board from the American National has long been a factor in that support. Examples of the recognized leaders representing the cattle producers on the board are Albert Mitchell and Hubbard Russell, American National past presidents, and Jay Taylor, first vice-president, who is now the board's chairman.

The Live Stock and Meat Board's functions have been outstanding in research and in securing cooperation of the press, radio and television to help tell the nation the story of meat and the livestock industry.

The important thing in this connection is the lack of flexibility under any kind of government program. You can work out a program today that may apply to conditions that exist today no matter what the commodity is, but conditions change hourly and daily in regard to all the major products of this country, and we have set up over the years a system of pricing, marketing and distributing that has the full flexibility necessary to make the daily adjustments to changing conditions.

In the meat markets the distributors are harassed by the regulations as to how to cut certain meats. Many customers who have been used to buying certain specified cuts find that they are not on display and the reason is that OPS doesn't permit such cuts.

That is the essence of the lack of flexibility that has made all distributors of our product, from the packer down to the retailer, weary of the continuation of price controls.

There is a common interest between the producer and the consumer in getting together on the marketing of our product. We want it to go to the consumer with as little restraint as possible. The consumer must buy our product if we are to be successful, and on the other hand he is interested in our success to keep his supply coming.

Therefore, it is evident that controls must go if we are to continue this mutual program to get adequate supplies of meat produced, marketed and distributed at as low a price as possible.

We anticipate that when the new Congress convenes with all its members having had the benefit of fresh contact with their constituents they will make short shrift of OPS and that we will return to a free economy where there will be full opportunity for enterprise on the part of the distributors of our product and where, with the full flexibility of operation, we will again develop in the market place and in the retail stores a basis of prices that will be equitable to both producer and consumer.

### Meeting Plans Shaped

Plans for the 56th annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association are taking form as the Jan. 5-7 dates draw nearer. Bob White of Garnett, Kan., past president of the Kansas Livestock Association, has been named convention chairman and Fred Olander of Kansas City is to be in charge of local arrangements. Plans are also going into high gear for the meeting of the National CowBelles Association which, under the president, Mrs. O. W. Lynam of Burdett, Kans., is to include business gatherings, breakfasts, a luncheon, fashion show and scenic tour.

All business sessions and committee meetings of the cattlemen's organization will be held in the centrally located Kansas City Auditorium, an edifice well able to accommodate the thousands of members and guests who are expected to attend from some 30 states.

### OPS Appeals N.D. Fee Case

The OPS in North Dakota, through state director John Eaton, has appealed in the brand inspection case it lost in August when the U. S. district court held that brand inspection of livestock did not come under OPS regulations and dismissed the case. The suit was originally brought because the brand inspection fees in North Dakota were upped from 12 to 15 cents. OPS charged this was contrary to ceiling price regulations. The court held that the inspection is a police function similar to veterinary inspection at yards and to issuance of automobile license plates; that the state is exercising purely a governmental function of policing and is selling neither a commodity nor a service.

### Meat Board Launches Extensive Beef Program

With marked declines in cattle prices during recent weeks resulting in a situation of real concern to the nation's cattle producers, Jay Taylor of Amarillo, Tex., the chairman, announces that the National Live Stock and Meat Board has launched a nation-wide program of special beef promotion, as a result of two meetings, in July and August, of the Cattle and Beef Industry Committee.

Declared Mr. Taylor: "In view of the urgent need of reaching consumers with the beef story, the board has prepared special news copy and radio material. . . . The material is of wide range. It covers such topics as beef buying opportunities, use of the less-demanded and usually lower-priced beef cuts, ideas for building meals around the beef dish, the nutritive value of beef and others. . . . (Also) members of the board's staff are bringing beef to the attention of thousands of home-makers in the larger cities who are attending cooking schools, as well as through beef lecture-demonstrations presented on television."

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



## American National Alerts Stockmen on

# Legislation to be Watched

AT THE MEETING a few weeks ago of the American National Cattle-men's Association general council, it was suggested it would be interesting and valuable for the association to furnish to its members and stockmen an abstract of legislation of concern to the livestock industry pending when Congress adjourned, adding thereto such additional items as are almost certain to be up for consideration in the new Congress. Here they are.

### Price Controls

The current price and wage control act will expire Apr. 30, 1953. Currently the policy of OPS seems to be to single out an increasing number of items for decontrol or suspension of controls. While undoubtedly a determined effort will be made next spring to show the need for further extension of the act, we believe the prospects of getting rid of price and wage controls at that time are increasing every day, and that barring some important changes in the international situation the prospect of decontrol of livestock and meats on that date is very good.

Warnings have been put out that the advocates of a completely planned economy will next year seek the enactment of a permanent control law, its provisions to be available for use by the President in any emergency without waiting for the enactment of new legislation. The President would, however, have to confer with the committees of Congress dealing with the Defense Production Act before using the emergency power. Unless we have misinterpreted the recent attitude of Congress, there is no prospect of such a law.

### Amendment To Section 117(j)

Last year the National Live Stock Tax Committee, working with various farm, livestock and dairy associations, succeeded in amending Section 117(j) to provide for the application of the capital gains provision to sales of breeding, draft and dairy animals provided they have been held for 12 months or more and in the case of cattle have actually

been included in the breeding herd. Left open for interpretation was the question of just exactly what constitutes the breeding herd.

Early this year the Internal Revenue officials held two conferences at Washington, the purpose of which was to try to persuade the farm and livestock groups that it was equitable to rewrite the regulations covering reporting on the cash receipts basis, requiring farmers and livestock men to take into inventory any livestock added to the breeding herds. This would more than nullify all the benefits that have accrued to the livestock industry under the amendments to the code and the revision of the regulations affecting capital gains.

Such strong resistance was offered to this proposal that Secretary Snyder finally notified leaders of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways & Means Committee that the department would not proceed with a revision of the regulations to the point indicated above but would ask Congress next year to write legislation to accomplish that end. The main reason that Secretary Snyder bowed to the opposition in proposing to revise the regulation was the fact that both the House and Senate Committee reports which accompanied the amendment to Section 117(j) last fall directly stated that present methods of reporting for income tax purposes were to be continued. Thus another hard fight is ahead, but we feel optimistic that Congress, which originally approved the present cash receipts method of reporting income in order to relieve small farmers and stockmen of book-keeping requirements, will not reverse that position.

### Brush Control, Other Conservation Practices

On the whole, until very recently, agents of the Internal Revenue has been rather generous in allowing ranchers and farmers to expense items of brush control, land leveling and other soil conservation practices unless it was on a very extensive scale and clearly justified handling as a capital investment. There have been rumors recently that the de-

partment is going to tighten up on this policy. There have been several bills introduced in Congress in recent years dealing with this subject but none have been given very serious consideration. It seems quite likely that this matter will be up again next year and that the National Live Stock Committee which expects to hold a meeting at the time of our convention in Kansas City will give due consideration to it.

### H. R. 7975

#### (Involuntary Conversion)

This bill, introduced by Congressman Lyle from Texas, would amend Section 112(f) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide that the sale of cattle necessitated by drouth conditions shall be deemed involuntary conversion of property. No action has been taken. The point at which the sales of cattle become "involuntary conversion of property" probably is no more difficult of interpretation than some of the language of Section 117(j) dealing with capital gains treatment of livestock sales. The widespread drouth conditions during the past year undoubtedly will bring forth a demand for consideration of a measure similar to the above in the coming session of Congress.

### Reciprocal Trade Act

The present Reciprocal Trade Act will expire on June 12, 1953. Unquestionably there will be a hard fight over the provisions of an extension act. There are numerous applications now pending with the U. S. Tariff Commission for relief under the escape clause of the present act. More and more, American industries and their employees are feeling the increased competition afforded by countries the rehabilitation of whose industries has been made possible by funds advanced by the U. S. It is a complex situation and the Department of State is going all out for further reductions in tariff and further stimulation of imports on as near a free trade basis as can be secured. Tariffs have already been reduced to a point below that which existed when our tariff policy was "tariff for revenue only."



## Amendment To H. R. 7314 (House Agricultural Appropriation Bill)

Introduced by Congressman D'Ewart of Montana, this amendment, sponsored by the National Wool Growers Association, provides for adjustment in the import duty on any commodity under agricultural price support. This is to insure that the duty paid price in U. S. dollars is not less than the parity price announced by the Secretary of Agriculture for the marketing season of the commodity. Of course the Wool Growers have the import duty on wool particularly in mind in sponsoring this amendment.

### Excise Taxes

It is already indicated that there will be a strong push for reduction and in some cases elimination of the many heavy excise taxes originally levied as war measures. As an example of the burden of such taxes on all business, the automotive federal tax collections for July 1952, were \$196,188,773 while for August they were \$178,463,217. All previous efforts to reduce this tax load have been resisted by the administration but it is believed now that the time is ripe for a start on a substantial reduction in such taxes.

### H. R. 6292

This bill by Congressman Havenner of California would reduce the processing tax on imported coconut oil from 5 cents to 2 cents per pound. A hearing was held in the House at which domestic agricultural groups, including the American National, opposed this reduction. No further action was taken but it very likely will come up next year.

### Buy American

For several years we, in cooperation with the Western States Meat Packers Association, have succeeded in working out an agreement with representatives of the armed forces for the retention in the appropriation bill of the

"Buy American" clause. This agreement has proved so satisfactory that the army the past two years has made no effort to change it. The clause protects domestic producers of meat and other food. Exceptions in certain specific emergencies are provided for.

### Revision Of Packers and Stockyards Regulations

The Packers and Stockyards Administration has proposed rather extensive revision of the regulations under which the administration operates. Secretary Mollin and Assistant Secretary Hall attended the hearing at Denver and a written statement has been filed for the record. Several of the state association representatives made appearances at the hearings. The final draft of the revised regulations will soon be published in the Federal Register. No amendment of the act is contemplated.

### Transportation

Numerous bills were introduced last spring having to do with transportation and extensive hearings were held on them at which Traffic Manager Blaine testified for the American National early in April. Some of the principal bills covered by his testimony follow:

**S-2782**—To amend paragraph 4 of Section 15 of the Interstate Commerce Act, permitting the ICC to establish through-routes in times of emergency, prepared by Traffic Manager Blaine for the American National and introduced by Senator Ed Johnson of Colorado at our request. It is of vital importance to the livestock industry that this bill should be enacted into law.

Agricultural exemptions for motor carriers under the Interstate Commerce Act—For years the railroads and the common or for-hire carriers have fought to restrict the agricultural exemptions granted in the motor carrier legislation. In the last session of Congress a bill for

this purpose was introduced but the entire body of the original bill was stricken and an amendment added extending the agricultural exemptions to include horticultural products and in this form the amendment was passed. It is indicated, however, that the TAA will try to include in its legislative program next year a new proposal to limit or cancel these agricultural exemptions. That association has actively organized all over the country in the past several years and it is now believed that it will make definite legislative proposals to Congress next year and will attempt to show that it represents the shippers of the entire country.

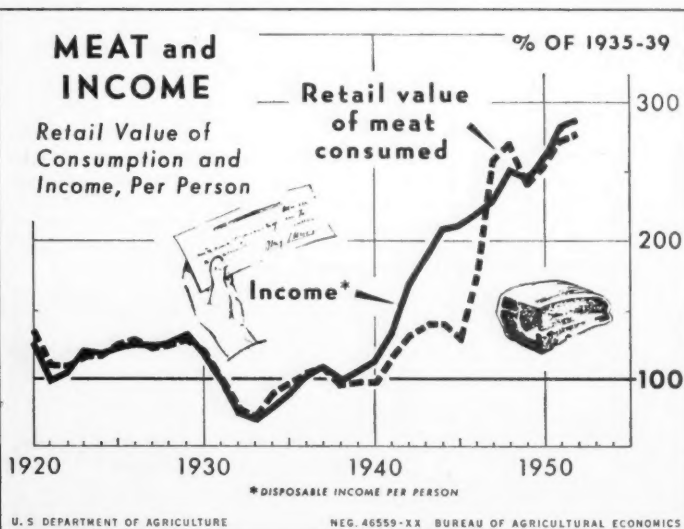
**S-2754, Rail Long & Short Haul Bill**—This bill would eliminate the entire Section 4 of the present Interstate Commerce Act including the long-and-short-haul clause. Mr. Blaine considers this a vicious amendment and one that should be resisted to the end.

**S-2349, Truck Long & Short Haul**—Would extend to truck carriers the same rights that are now available to rail and water carriers under Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act. Mr. Blaine endorses this bill and considers it essential that it be passed.

**S-2351**—The so-called transport adequacy test would require the commission in considering requests for "Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity" to give "due consideration to the adverse effect upon types of transportation already providing service." Mr. Blaine believes this will retard progress in transportation and he is opposed to it.

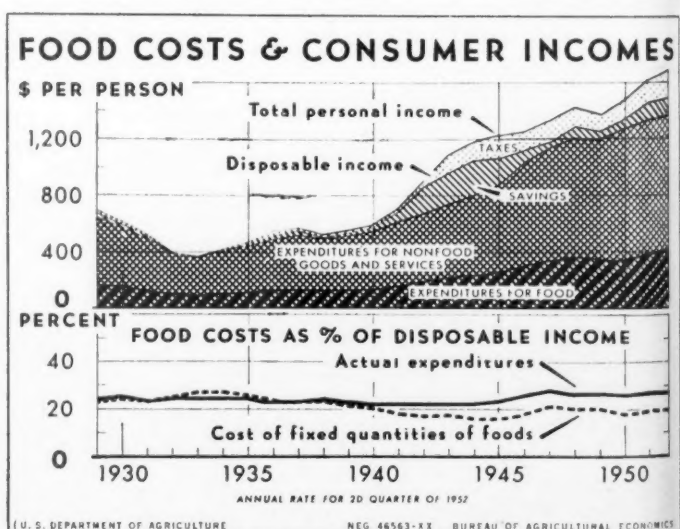
**S-2518, Quick Rate Increase Bill**—It would authorize railroads to increase rates and put them into effect immediately, the commission being powerless to stop such increases until it had gone through the process of holding hearings which might take many months time. In other words, the public through the com-

(Continued on Page 36)



THE RETAIL VALUE OF MEAT consumed has shown a tendency to level off in 1952 after climbing sharply in 1951 as consumers' incomes increased. Retail value of meat will continue to be influenced more by consumers' incomes than by any other factor, though the relationship to incomes will not be as high as in 1947 and 1948, and it could drift a little below an average relationship.

Except for the war and immediate post-war years, the retail value of meat consumed has generally been a nearly constant percentage of consumers' incomes.



EXPENDITURES FOR FOOD AND MEALS this year are averaging about \$400 per person, a new high, but only slightly above 1951. Despite this record level, consumers' food expenditures this year make up about the same proportion of their disposable income as in recent years.

Consumers are spending a bigger part of their income for food than in 1935-39, but this is because they are eating more and better foods at home and buying more restaurant meals than before the war. For the same food consumers bought in 1935-39 they would have spent only 19 per cent of their income in 1952, compared with 23 per cent in the pre-war period.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# Juniper Eradication in the West

By R. G. Schaus

ABOUT EIGHT YEARS AGO, WHEN desperate Arizona ranchers began cutting down juniper trees on vast areas that had once been good range-grass country, the professional nature lovers screamed so loudly that their wailings could be heard in Washington, D. C.—and were.

The epithets flew freely: "forest despoilers," "greedy cattle barons," "profiteers," and so on. "Junipers," they said, "are lovely, green expressions of Mother Nature at her best." And the old shibboleth, "trees are sacred," was carefully nurtured by thousands of bureaucrats

to whom each new tree meant another link in the chain of federal control (of natural resources).

But old-timer Arizona ranchers knew otherwise. During 30 years of "protection" they had seen thousands of acres of rolling grass country become overrun with dense stands of juniper—or cedar, as some erroneously called it. And where the thin layer of topsoil had once produced a soil-holding cover of grass, the new growth of juniper meant a rock-exposing erosion in direct proportion to the juniper stand. The thicker it grew, the more stonily barren the ground sur-

face became. It had taken nature eons of time to lay down a thin cover of topsoil. It took only 30 years of "protection" to wash it away.

Because most of the land, over 80 per cent in some of the 11 western states, is under government supervision and ownership, the first Arizona experiments in juniper removal were made on privately owned (patented) land. One of the first cattlemen to realize that the insidious juniper encroachment was gradually putting him out of business and to do something about it was Frank Campbell, an old-time cattle and sheep man who had switched over completely to cattle during the wartime labor shortage.

"Junipers were taking over so thickly that we were running one head of cattle where my dad used to run 30," Campbell says.

The Campbell ranch, on which they raise  $\frac{3}{4}$ -Charollais cattle, the cream colored French breed, and Charbray cross-breeds, is located in and around Ashfork, Ariz., on the famous transcontinental highway U. S. 66. Part of the holdings, as is typical of ranches in that area, are privately owned land, part state-leased land and part federal land.

MR. CAMPBELL'S first juniper removal work was done on his own property, the hard way—by hand with an axe. Today, more than 20,000 acres on the place have been cleared, some in cooperation with the Forest Service! Juniper removal has become respectable, except for a few die hards, and just as soon as more funds are available more thousands of acres will be treated. Some lessees of government land are financing their own projects, not waiting for help from the landlord.

New stands of good grass in once juniper-ridden country are convincing, and many ranchers have taken up the battle. In certain sections of Arizona a bulldozer at work, pushing down the junipers, is a familiar sight. Government agencies are cooperating and even some Forest Service men are agitating, or at least suggesting, that a special juniper removal division be set up to cope with what is generally recognized as a problem.

The soil-holding, water-absorbent grassland that gradually builds up on cleared areas, where infestation wasn't too severe, has convinced nearly everyone that grass is better than juniper, as a crop, no matter how pretty the juniper may be. Grass produces an immediate economic return and it prevents silt-laden flood run-off in a country where water is the most precious commodity.

PUSHING them over with caterpillars has been found to be the most feasible method of juniper eradication. The foliage (no needles) drops off in less than two years after uprooting, and the branches act as protection from grazing cattle, allowing grass seedlings to mature and go to seed. Chemicals have been tried, as well as chain dragging and hand chopping. All are expensive.



Pushing over juniper on Cowden ranch at Seligman, Arizona



After being pushed over, dead branches protect grass from grazing cattle. It goes to seed. Weeds take over first year, as in picture, but grass generally forces them out.

November, 1952



A fire destroyed these trees five years ago. Note dense grass. Picture taken on Cowden Ranch at Seligman.

The average cost with a bulldozer, in fairly level country, with the cost going 'way up in rough hills, will run from about \$1 per acre, on up. This is higher than a farmer on \$300-per-acre land might suppose, as even good grass country in the Southwest won't support much more than two or three head to the hundred acres. And such—indeed, most of it—supports even less, running to the desert country calculations which are made on a section-per-head basis. But of course junipers aren't a problem.

There are many theories as to why junipers during the past three decades spread over so many acres of country which had heretofore been in grass. Some blame overgrazing by ranchers, a stock answer by certain elements to nearly every land problem in the West. Others

think it may have been caused by depletion of the underground water supply caused by heavy pumping in the lower irrigated farming valleys. Still others blame the "protection" that junipers have received, or the gradual change to steel fence posts, or the elimination of the need of charcoal at mine camps and ore concentrate depots. At any rate, junipers have taken over a lot of country—millions of acres according to reliable estimates—with deleterious effect. Some of this land is now so barren and rocky as to be beyond redemption, but a lot of it can be and is being restored. What is most encouraging is that junipers are now regarded as a problem by most of the people concerned with these vast areas, in contrast to the attitude of a few years back.

## No Injury to Vegetation In 90 Per Cent Use

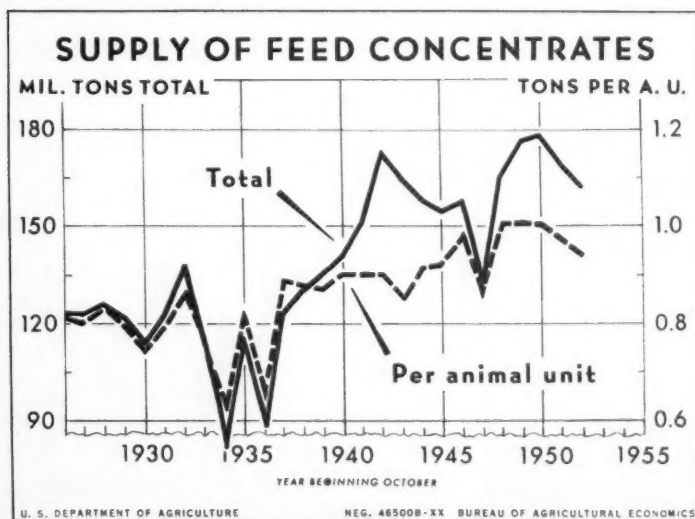
Highlights of the research of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., were given at Range Improvement Field Day Oct. 11 to several thousand stockmen from the five-state area served by the station—Oklahoma, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico.

In contrast with results elsewhere, the investigations at Woodward showed that they can use over 90 per cent of the total range grasses by the end of winter without injury to the vegetation. The studies showed that continuous yearlong grazing of native range in the area is a conservation practice.

Station Superintendent Dave Savage also said that work has demonstrated the value of seeding a mixture of well adapted native grasses in early spring in the protection left by a previous crop of sorghum. Native grasses have proved in general to be superior to introductions. He said that the region seriously lacks a suitable legume for use in grass mixtures to increase soil fertility and improve forage quality. Some of the new grazing type alfalfas now under trial at Woodward offer promise, he said.

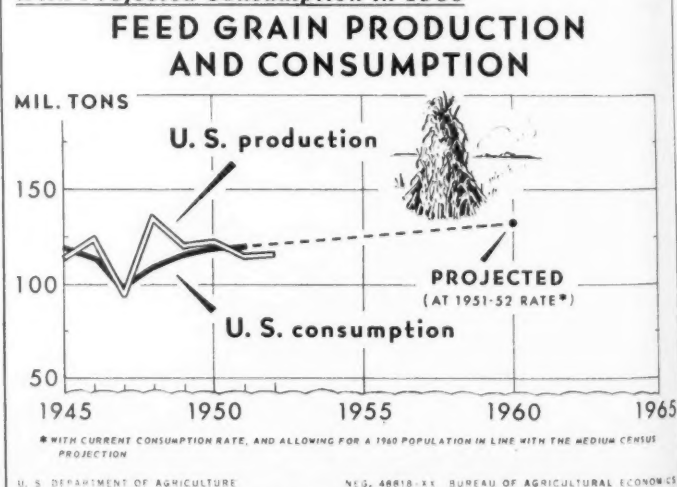
(The USDA in a release says that creeping alfalfas brought in from several parts of the world show promise for grazing on the Great Plains. "What is needed," says Dr. O. S. Aamodt, "is a legume associate for grasses that can persist in the face of hard climatic and grazing conditions and provide additional nitrogen, now a limiting pasture factor.")

Other points: A per-acre application of 1 pound of 2,4-D in 3 gallons of diesel oil, following favorable growing conditions and a heavy rain in May, has



**THE PROSPECTIVE SUPPLY OF ALL FEED CONCENTRATES** for 1952-53 is about equal to the 1946-50 average, although smaller in total and per animal unit than in any of the past four years. The number of grain-consuming livestock on farms reached a post-war high in 1951-52, but is expected to be a little smaller in 1952-53 with much of the decrease in hogs. While supplies are generally adequate for the prospective livestock to be fed, they will not permit an increase in feed grain stocks, which were reduced materially in 1951-52.

With Projected Consumption in 1960



**OUR TOTAL FEED GRAIN CONSUMPTION** in 1960 would be one-tenth greater than this year, at current rates of feeding per animal unit, if livestock production rises in line with the medium population increase projected by the Bureau of the Census. The above projection is not a forecast of our feed grain requirements in 1960, but does provide a useful picture of what those requirements would be under the conditions stated.





Penivet® in oil suspension is the recommended treatment for many common diseases of livestock, including shipping fever.

The oil suspension insures longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, means fewer injections are needed.

In a controversy, an old proverb says that "a single fact is worth a boatload of argument." Penicillin in oil, in treating animal diseases is better than penicillin in aqueous suspension, and the advantage rests on a fact.

## PENICILLIN...OIL or AQUEOUS SUSPENSION

### *Which is better for veterinary use?*

#### Longer-Lasting Blood Levels

Oil suspension gives considerably longer-lasting blood levels of penicillin, so that one injection of the proper dosage will maintain satisfactory blood levels for two or three days instead of just one day. It is true that aqueous suspension gives a quicker higher blood level of penicillin, but not significantly so.

#### Fewer Injections Needed

The longer blood levels from oil penicillin mean that you don't have to handle and inject animals for re-treatment so often. To the stockman with sick animals, or semi-wild stock on his hands, this is a pretty important advantage, since re-treatment is most often impractical or impossible. No matter what kind of sick stock you have, however, fewer treatments and less rough-handling can be a life saving factor to your animals. The exertions caused by chasing, bulldogging, and general rough-handling can nullify the good effects of any

treatment, and should be avoided as much as possible. But penicillin in oil has another advantage for the working stockman. It is much more stable, and is therefore superior to aqueous suspension for storage.

#### Both Kinds of Penivet Available

Cutter Laboratories has made Penivet available in oil suspension and in aqueous suspension because of the wide demand for this veterinary procaine penicillin G. But the standing recommendation is that Penivet in Oil should be used whenever penicillin is needed in treating cattle and sheep.

Penivet in Oil is available in 10 cc. vials of one million units or 3 million units. Penivet Aqueous is available in a 10 cc. vial of 3 million units. The accepted dosage of either oil or aqueous is 2000 units per pound of body weight, or one million units for treating a 500 pound animal. You can buy Penivet from your nearest authorized Cutter distributor. Ask him for

your dosage and disease chart on a handy blotter. Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, California.



Penivet is available in oil or aqueous suspension, but Penivet in oil is recommended for treating the common diseases of cattle and sheep. Get Penivet (Prolonged) in oil.

eradicated up to 80 per cent of sand sagebrush at a single initial cost of \$2.50 an acre. The increased forage production thereafter has resulted in net profit of more than \$3 per acre above that obtained from untreated range. "It will be self-evident from these results that application of this treatment to the 115,000,000 acres of sagebrush range throughout the West holds promise for increasing range profits by more than a third of a billion dollars annually."

The range forage requires protein supplements to correct deficiencies in winter and late summer. A 1-pound daily ration of 41 per cent protein cottonseed cake is usually the most economical for weaner calves in winter and yearling steers in late summer. The 41 per cent cake was superior to and more economical than lower protein feeds.

Speakers at the event included Executive Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Cattlemen's Association.

## Range Management & Rain

Average rainfall figures can't be trusted as a basis for cattle production in the Southwest. That was the theme of talks delivered at annual New Mexico Ranch Day Oct. 13 at the Jornada Experimental Range near Las Cruces. More than 300 ranchers attended the event, which was sponsored by A&M College and the Forest Service.

"If ranchers base the size of their herds on expected average rainfall, they may be sadly disappointed," Dr. E. J. Workman, president of New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, said. He pointed out that average amount of rain does not fall in 50 per cent of the years. He also hinted that commercial rain-makers may be partly responsible for the drought which the Southwest has experienced in the last two years. Increase in commercial rainmaking in the

past two years, he said, has been accompanied by the most severe drought in the history of the Southwest.

In discussing climatic variations in the Southwest, Fred N. Ares, superintendent of the Jornada Range, reported that since the 1850's, when records were first kept in Dona Ana County, three or four years of every eight or 10 have been drought years. According to the flexible herd management system followed on the Jornada Range, the size of the herd is adjusted annually to fit the amount of grass on the range. About 40 per cent of the forage is the most that should be consumed, and the remaining 60 per cent is needed for maintenance of grass cover. (The Woodward, Okla., experiment station, in contrast, says that 90 per cent of range grasses can be used without injury to the vegetation.)

Director of the Southwestern Range and Forest Station is Raymond Price.

## The Story Behind Your Checkbook

**E**VEN if you never wrote a check, one is almost certain to enter your economic life sooner or later. The reason: 5 billion checks are written each year in the United States—that's almost 14,000,000 a day—and these checks cover 90 per cent of all the exchange of money both business and personal, in the U.S.

Because checks play such a vital part in our economic life, signposts have been set up to guide the check writer. The American Bankers Association points out that efficient business operation often depends upon the way a check is written. Legible writing helps, of course, and for your own protection amounts should be written as close as possible to the left hand margins of the appropriate lines. The A.B.A. says also

that if there's a difference between the check amount in words and the amount written in figures, it is the amount in words that fixes the amount of the check. Another tip: if you should receive a check with your name spelled incorrectly, endorse it exactly as spelled—then add your official signature.

### Machines Take Over

Once your check is cashed or deposited to your account, the machine age takes over in the staid world of banking. Proof machines, those commercial electronic "brains," prove, sort, list and endorse your check in one simple, time-saving operation. Using proof machines for this work is one of the foremost advances in banking practice

in recent years, because it is the fastest known way of processing deposited items, and because it mechanically endorses every check correctly. Previous methods depended to a large extent upon the human element, and an error made by either the bank clerk or depositor meant loss of time and money in locating the difference.

Long before this modern age, checks were already part of the economic life of nations. The need for some handy means to serve as a bill of exchange payable on demand was evident in England and Holland as early as the 17th century, and some banking historians tell us the seeds of the modern check were sown in ancient Rome. Others give the nod to the Assyrians who, they claim



The word "bank" has its origin in the Italian "banca," meaning the bench, table or counter used by money changers in places of business similar to this 15th century Italian bank, shown at left.

At right, one of the oldest known checks, dated Aug. 14, 1675, was executed 20 years before founding of the Bank



of England. It was an order to pay, drawn in the modern manner, by the payer on his banker, who was a goldsmith. In those days money was often deposited with goldsmiths, and was used by them as the basis for loans, with interest paid on them. Drafts on these goldsmiths, which might be used in payment, as in the case shown, introduced the check system as we know it today.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# Special Pullman Cars...



...will be operated by **UNION PACIFIC**

*to the*

**NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS  
ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
Chicago, December 7-10, 1952**

*and the*

**56th ANNUAL CONVENTION  
AMERICAN NATIONAL  
CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION  
Kansas City, Mo., January 5-7, 1953**



According to present plans, special Pullman cars will be operated to each convention from the following cities: Los Angeles . . . San Francisco . . . Seattle . . . Portland . . . Boise . . . Salt Lake City . . . Cheyenne . . . Denver, with stops to pick up passengers at intermediate points.

*A Special Train*

may be arranged to operate from Pocatello or Green River eastward to Chicago and to Kansas City if traffic justifies.

*Enjoy the comfort of train travel, wonderful dining-car meals, and the congenial company of friends and neighbors.*

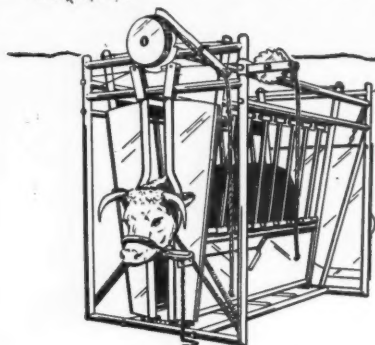
Pullman reservations should be made as soon as possible. Please see your nearest Union Pacific passenger representative or write —

**EARLE G. REED, General Livestock Agent  
Room 1115, Union Pacific Railroad  
Omaha 2, Nebraska**

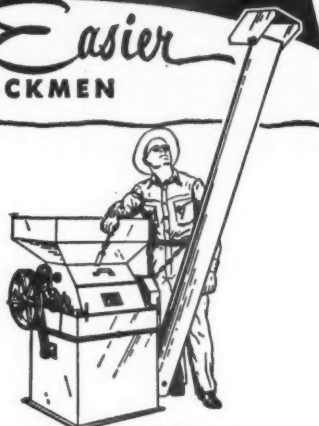
**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**

# LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT *by* FARNAM

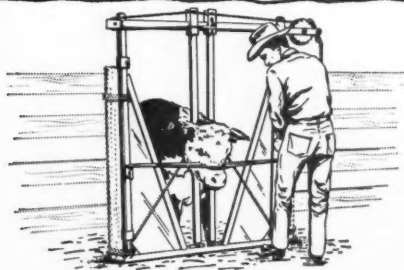
MAKES WORK *Easier* FOR STOCKMEN



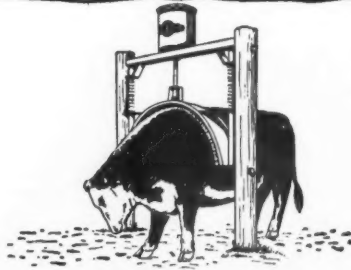
**FARNAM "One Man" STOCK CHUTE**  
Safest! Fastest! Easiest to operate! The chute with all the features, and the "best buy" on the market today.



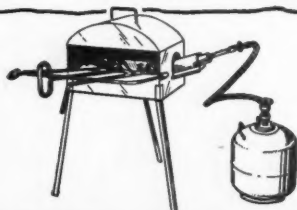
**FARNAM "KRIMP" GRAIN ROLLER**  
Rolls, crimps, cracks all small grains without dusting. Low-cost, farm-size units. Precision built with knurled chromed steel rolls.



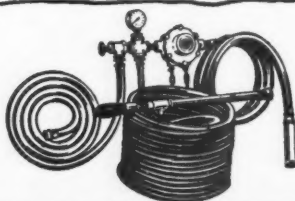
**FARNAM "Portable" CHUTE GATE**  
Makes quick work of most cattle handling jobs. Tie it into place in runway, gate opening, barn door; or install it permanently.



**FARNAM "Brush-Type" CURRI-OILER**  
The only automatic oiler that rids cattle of grubs, lice, ticks & mites. Brushes the insecticide down into the hair and onto the hide.



**BRANDING IRON HEATER**  
Light weight. Portable. Super-efficient, wind-proof, bottle gas burner. Keeps irons always at proper heat. Brands 'em better, faster!



**TRAK-TOR SPRAYER**  
Low cost, high pressure livestock sprayer! Operates from power take-off. Delivers 4½ gal. per minute at 350 lbs. pressure!

## The FARNAM EQUIPMENT COMPANY

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Omaha, Nebr. or Phoenix, Ariz.  
SEND complete information and prices on items checked, to —

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### ✓ CHECK ITEMS BELOW

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Chute          | <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Roller         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chute Gate           | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Mixer           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Curri-Oiler          | <input type="checkbox"/> Trak-Tor Sprayer     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hog-Oiler            | <input type="checkbox"/> Tank Heaters         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Branding Iron Heater | <input type="checkbox"/> Neck Chains and Tags |

had transfer checks somewhat like our bank checks as far back as the 7th or even 9th century, B.C. The earliest checks to come down to us were drawn in London and are dated March and September 1664 and August 1675. The first printed check was issued in 1762, in London, by the House of Child, which, by the way, is still in existence.

Since then, the use of the printed check has grown, but some people still go on writing their checks on whatever material is available, because as long as a check is properly made out it can be written on anything. Here in the U. S. checks have been written in lipstick on a handkerchief, on cigarette paper, on calling cards, envelopes, fragile valentines and even a tough steel plate that had to be endorsed with a blow torch. And, in 1950, a hard-boiled egg, its shell properly inscribed, was presented at the Victoria, B. C., branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and cashed with no trouble for its full amount.

Today, with banks providing left-handed checkbooks for southpaw customers to make things easier for them, efficiency is certainly being highlighted. The moral: Whether in simple things like left-handed checks or in complex operations, banking everywhere is looking for efficiency in operation as well as accuracy. It has to, because customers want both. But there also is another moral that can be drawn from all these facts: that the cooperation between American industry and American banking that helped produce the proof machine means greater banking benefits for everyone.—From J. B. Donnelly, International Business Machines Corp.

### WHALE MEAT POPULAR

Residents of the nation's capitol are eating whale meat at the rate of 1,000 pounds a week, according to a recent news release covering a Fish and Wildlife Service report. The meat is dark red and said to be similar in taste to beef, venison or elk when fried or grilled. Imports from Japan and Norway are expected during the next year; some restaurants are starting to serve whale steaks, and they are also appearing in large meat and fish markets.

### MEAT FILM AUDIENCE GROWING

The National Live Stock and Meat Board reveals that its two motion pictures have been shown, to date, before nearly 18,000,000 persons. These pictures, "Meat and Romance" and "The Way to a Man's Heart," bring out many phases of the meat story.

### OVERSEAS SERVICEMEN'S MAIL

Parcel Post packages for members of the armed forces service overseas should be mailed not later than Nov. 15. Air parcel post packages to army and fleet postoffices are limited to 2 pounds in weight, 30 in. combined length and girth. Postage is 80c a lb. Ordinary overseas packages are limited to 70 pounds and 100 inches except to certain army postoffices the weight is 50 lbs.

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



# Prevent Diseases

## that Can and Do Wreck Profits!

**Blackleg, Shipping Fever, Malignant Edema, Anthrax, Brucellosis  
Can Be Prevented with Lederle Bacterins and Vaccines**

Early, timely vaccination is the BEST protection against many killer-diseases. Use of dependable veterinary biologicals can mean the difference between profit or loss in livestock raising.

Veterinary bacterins and vaccines that are produced with the same exacting care and supervision as those for human use obviously set the standards of quality. Uniformity and high quality are sealed into veterinary biologicals that bear a Lederle label.

Outstanding bacterins and vaccines prepared by Lederle are:

**CLOSTRIDIUM CHAUVEI-SEPTICUS PASTEURELLA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) TRI-BAC\***  
*Lederle* for blackleg, malignant edema, shipping fever.

**BLACKLEG-HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated) B.H.\* BACTERIN**  
*Lederle* for blackleg and shipping fever.

**BLACKLEG BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated)** *Lederle* for uncomplicated blackleg.

**ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE NO. 3 CARBOZOO\*** *Lederle* for anthrax.

**HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICEMIA BACTERIN (Alum-Precipitated)** *Lederle* for shipping fever.

**BRUCELLA ABORTUS VACCINE (Vacuum-Dried)** *Lederle* for brucellosis.

Your veterinarian can help you maintain the best in management practices and disease-control methods.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Animal Industry Section  
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## The Market Picture

**L**ACK OF MOISTURE throughout much of the country has become a major problem in the cattle picture. Some areas are short of hay and roughage. Wheat pasture areas, normally furnishing grazing for a large number of cattle and sheep, have failed to develop due to drouth. Stock ponds and creeks in some areas, particularly in the Southwest, have dried up, requiring the hauling of water. All these factors combine to produce a rather unusual situation

in the stocker and feeder cattle market this year.

Feeder buyers are inclined to prefer well-fleshed cattle over thin cattle, figuring it cheaper to buy the flesh than to produce it. Many feeder operators claim it costs upward of 40 cents a pound to put on a pound of gain worth around 30 cents in a fat steer. As a result, we find the unusual condition where calves and thin-fleshed yearlings are frequently selling at or below fleshy yearlings and two-year-olds.

Lack of country buying this fall has brought a large increase in receipts to terminal and auction markets. Some terminal markets the past month have reported the heaviest runs of grass cattle in four or five years.

## Doesn't Mean Liquidation

All these developments would seem to point to a rather widespread liquidation of cattle numbers. However, such is not the case. During the first half of 1952, we slaughtered very little more cattle than 1951, and indications are that the stepped-up slaughter the latter half of 1952 will only bring a net increase for the year of around 6 per cent. If this trend is followed, cattle and calf numbers are expected to build up to around 93,000,000 head by Jan. 1, an increase of some 5,000,000 head.

The sharp declines on both cattle and sheep have caused some growers to hold off selling as long as possible, hoping for some recovery. In some cases growers have elected to place their cattle in commercial feedlots, where available space can be found, rather than sell at current prices. Some sheep growers have done the same, selling off their fat lambs and placing the feeder end on feed. Reports are that space in commercial cattle feedlots is very hard to find, indicating that perhaps a record number of cattle will be fed this winter. The BAE cattle on feed survey of Oct. 1 covering Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska showed a 14 per cent increase over a year ago. However, the sharpest increases were in Illinois and Nebraska, 25 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, while Iowa was up only 5 per cent. Since many of the Iowa feeders wait until after Oct. 1 to purchase stock cattle, this relatively small increase in Iowa could change materially in another month.

## Five-Year Low

During early October cow prices slumped to the lowest point in nearly five years. At some markets stock calves also dropped to the lowest levels in several years. Average cost of stocker and feeder steers was running \$9 to \$10 per hundred under a year ago, and stock calves \$13 to \$16 under last year. At Denver, the second week in October, the average cost of stocker and feeder calves was \$2 per hundred higher than the cost of stock calves, demonstrating the lack of demand for calves in dry areas. The occasion has been rare, in past years, when stock calves of similar quality failed to bring a premium over yearlings and two-year-old steers.

A comparison of dressed beef prices to retailers on the New York wholesale market finds good and choice steer beef this year bringing \$48 to \$56 per hundred, with prime up to \$56.50. A year ago the same grade steer beef brought prescribed ceiling prices of \$57.98 to \$60.10 for good and choice with prime bringing \$62.85 per hundred. Utility and commercial cow beef in New York last year brought \$49.92 to \$51.92—the prescribed ceiling, the same grades of cow beef this year bringing \$30 to \$38 per hundred. Along the same lines, the average cost of fed steers early in October at Chicago was \$31.76 per hundred, compared with \$36.61 a year ago. Top

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

# The West's Biggest POLLED HEREFORD

## Event

- ★ 50% larger than last year
- ★ 300 head in the show
- ★ 58 exhibitors and consignors
- ★ Cattle from 14 states
- ★ 69 individual bulls sell
- ★ 43 females in sale
- ★ 16 pens of 3 bulls

## NATIONAL WESTERN POLLED HEREFORD SHOW AND SALE

DENVER, COLO.

Denver Union Stock Yards

DEC. 13, 1952

Bulls Sell 10:30 A.M.  
Dec. 13

Females Sell 2 o'Clock  
Dec. 12

Whatever your needs in quality breeding stock—here is your opportunity to fill them with the best in Polled cattle. Top quality individual bulls for the most discriminating registered breeder. Outstanding range bulls, singly or in pens of three, for uniformity. Really good females.

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**Here's important news  
for every stockman in  
America!**



*Projector and enlargement showing  
method of measuring penicillin blood levels*

**A single injection of Bicillin L-A gives penicillin  
blood levels lasting 6 to 15 days!**

**INJECTION**

**BICILLIN\* L-A**

BENZETHACIL WYETH

**FOR VETERINARY USE**

**A New Long-Acting Penicillin Compound**

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**Compare these  
amazing results—  
then think what  
they can mean to  
you in money and  
time saved with  
fewer injections**

INJECTION	ANIMAL	DOSAGE	BLOOD LEVELS
BICILLIN L-A Other Penicillin†	CATTLE CATTLE	1,500,000 units 1,500,000 units	6 TO 9 DAYS 24 HOURS
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†procaine penicillin

**SUPPLIED:**

1 cc. Tubex® cartridge containing 600,000 units, with needle.  
10 cc. vials of 2 million units (200,000 units per cc.)  
50 cc. vials of 10 million units (200,000 units per cc.)

**Consult your veterinarian as you would your physician**

**WYETH INCORPORATED, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.**



cows this year at Chicago have been bringing around \$18 to \$20 against \$27 to \$30 a year ago.

Early in October the OPS suspended ceiling prices on yearling mutton and mutton at the wholesale level, on the theory that these products are selling well below ceilings and are not expected to rise to ceilings in the near future. This means that compulsory grading of yearling mutton and mutton is no longer required. The order does not apply to lamb, which is still under dollars and cents ceilings and must be federally graded.

### Price Round-Up

During the past month slaughter steers and heifers have shown some strength on high choice to prime, particularly light yearling steers, some of these 50 cents to \$1 higher, while grass steers and heifers have sold steady to as much as \$1 lower. Cows lost \$2 to \$3 per hundred, with some sales at the low time early in October as much as \$4 off, but were making rapid recovery of losses late in October. Heavy slaughter calves and stock calves broke as much as \$5 per hundred early in October but were on the upswing late in the month. The spread between heifer calves and steer calves appears much wider this year, in some cases as much as \$5 per hundred. Stock cattle prices dropped \$1 to \$2 during the month but were showing mild recovery after mid-October. Hog prices dropped \$1.75 to \$2 per hundred. Fat lambs staged recovery early in October but more than lost the advance. Continued heavy runs of feeder lambs brought declines of \$1.50 to \$2 per hundred.

Late in October the bulk of choice and prime fed steers sold at \$30 to \$34, with numerous loads getting \$35 at Chicago, and a number of loads high prime weighing 1,200 pounds down to \$35.25 to \$36.50, an extreme top of \$37 paid for 1,200-pound weights. Good to low choice shortfeds sold at \$26 to \$30, utility to commercial steers, mostly grassers, \$17 to \$24. Choice fed heifers bulked at \$30 to \$33, a few loads high choice and prime \$33.50 to \$34.25, latter price at Chicago. Good to low choice shortfeds ranged \$25 to \$29.50, utility and commercial grass heifers \$15 to \$23. Utility and commercial cows brought \$13.50 to \$17, several loads grass cows late in the month making \$18 to \$20. Canners and cutters sold from \$9.50 to \$13.50, many sales \$11 upward. Utility and commercial bulls sold from \$16 to \$21.50. Commercial to choice range slaughter calves brought \$15 to \$23, some markets stopping around \$19 on heavy calves, with choice light vealers upward to \$34 at Chicago. Good and choice stocker and feeder steers sold from \$23 to \$28, not many two-year-old steers passing \$26, and occasional loads choice to fancy yearling stockers \$28.50 to \$30. Medium quality stockers ranged \$18 to \$22, common down to \$15 and inferior as low as \$12. Medium and good stock heifers ranged \$15 to \$22.50 and choice grades brought

\$23 to \$24.50, a few loads making \$25. Good and choice stock calves ranged \$22 to \$30, several loads choice to fancy steer calves at Corn Belt markets \$32 to \$34, few on the club calf order as high as \$36. Good and choice heifer calves were mostly bringing \$20 to \$26. Stock cows sold mostly from \$11.50 to \$16, some breeding cows going out at \$17 to \$19.

Choice light and medium weight butcher hogs at Corn Belt markets sold from \$17.75 to \$18.75, with some on the West Coast upward to \$21. Choice and prime fat lambs sold around \$24 to \$24.50. Good and choice western feeding lambs sold from \$20 to \$21.50, some mostly good kinds at \$18 to \$20, with medium to good under 60 pounds downward to \$15.—C. W.

### Yavapai Growers Hold 20th Anniversary Sale

The Yavapai Cattle Growers of Arizona have closed the books on another successful calf sale, held again during the past month on the Hays-Zwang Ranch at Peeples Valley—which has now been the scene of the event for 20 years.

Once more this annual sale drew buyers, sellers, onlookers and barbecue participants from all parts of Arizona and nearby states. Local ranchers consigned feeder calves the high quality of which insured both cattle growers and buyers of advantage. The 74 young animals, averaging 443 pounds, were purchased as a group by Jack Drew of Long Meadow Ranch, Williamson Valley, at \$126 each.

For the third time in four years John Jacobs took first prize for his exhibit, and was awarded a silver platter. Mrs. Lerah Cooper Morgan, also of Williamson Valley, took second prize on her calf, and Mrs. Laura Hooper Cockran, V & O Quarter Circle Ranch, Camp Verde, hauled down third and fourth place prizes.

As in past years, one purpose of the calf sale is the use of \$1,000 of the proceeds as the organization's contribution to the American National Cattle-men's Association. This year the group decided on the added employment of the occasion to embark on a public rela-

tions program of its own. One opening phase of this plan was distribution of a newly prepared pamphlet called "When the Cow Jumped Over the Moon," in which the beef producers correct many of the misconceptions existing among the consumer and the press about the livestock industry. It was felt that a brochure covering the 20-year history of the association and its problems should do much to dispel some widely held but erroneous ideas about the cattle business.

### Arizona Boys Ranch

By BONNIE AND ED PELOW

THE CATTLE industry of Arizona has inaugurated a unique plan whereby cattlemen can contribute materially to the social welfare of the state.

On November 8, a penful of feeder calves, dairy calves and other stock will be sold at auction, the entire proceeds going toward paying for a new dwelling house at Arizona Boys Ranch, a project for the rehabilitation of underprivileged boys similar to Boys Town.

"Ranchers live so far from town," says Mrs. Norman Fain, CowBelle and general chairman of the event, "that they frequently find it difficult to participate as much as they'd like in affairs for the betterment of their communities.

"When Arizona Boys Ranch was founded, everybody in the state agreed that it was a great step in the solution of one of the most pressing social problems of the state and country—the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Before the ranch got into operation last fall, cattlemen had so little contact with their nearest towns that they couldn't do anything much toward helping to keep boys out of trouble.

"Now, however," she says, "every cowman, no matter where he lives, can donate a calf to the auction and know that he has helped directly to save a boy from serious trouble."

One month before the scheduled date of the sale, contributions in cash, cattle and services already are almost sufficient to assure that the cattle industry will underwrite the entire cost of the new building, now nearly completed. Feeder calves alone number over 1950,



Snapped at the 1952 Yavapai Calf Sale in Arizona were the following: (L. to r.) Mrs. Jess Goddard, Cottonwood, president of Yavapai CowBelles; Keith Quail, secretary, Yavapai Cattle Growers, Inc.; Tex Condon, auctioneer; Ralph Wingfield, treasurer of the association; Al Favour, vice-president, and Kenneth Wingfield, president.



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# When Winter Winds Blow...



When old-timers squint at the sky, when cattle start milling and bawling it means one thing . . . the first "norther" of the year is blowin' in. It's the beginning of winter . . . a critical time for the brood cows. For they are building next spring's calf crop and maintaining their own bodies, too!

When grass is brown or covered in snow, cows need help to stay in shape and drop strong calves next spring. Purina Range Checkers contain a variety of choice grain for needed heat and energy; three sources of protein to furnish body-building materials; vitamins and minerals for health, production and reproduction.

*See your Purina Dealer next time you're in town and arrange for your winter supply of easy-to-feed Purina Range Checkers.*

## FEED FAT CALF CHOW FOR FAST, CHEAP GAINS!

Purina Fat Calf Chow is new! It was developed to help you put beef on your calves quick and thick . . . and in the right places. Fat Calf Chow combines choice grains, a variety of protein, molasses, vitamins and trace minerals—plus extra amounts of Vitamin A. Ask your Purina Dealer to tell you more about this new calf fattener next time you're in town and get a copy of the informative Fat Calf Chow circular!

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*Serving the growing  
cattle industry with proved feeds  
for changing needs.*



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★ Better Fit  
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Makers of Fine Boots Since 1875  
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**CHILD OF CULTURE**  
If Little Miss Muffet were here today  
She'd be eating yogurt—not curds and whey.

—HOWARD HAYNES

**Farnam "LIFETIME"**  
**NECK CHAIN TAGS**

- ★ TAGS of wear-resistant, rust-proof aluminum alloy. Light weight, yet tough!
- ★ BIG NUMBERS (both sides) deep cut, with black enamel baked in. Easy to read!
- ★ Twist-link CHAIN zinc plated, rust proof. Full 40" length.
- ★ RING FASTENER of spring steel, cadmium plated. Won't rust. Stays shut, yet easy to open.



SAMPLE mailed Postpaid for \$1

**POSTPAID (Prepaid) PRICES Direct TO YOU!**  
SETS (Chain, Tag & Fastener)—\$1.50 each  
Tags—90c each. Chains—50c each. Fasteners—15c each. Send Order to Dept. NC-3

**FARNAM EQUIPMENT COMPANY**  
Omaha, Nebraska or Phoenix, Arizona

while a great many people have given cash in the amount of the sale price of a calf.

The sale is modeled on the famous annual Yavapai Calf Sale, which for many years has been one of the fall highlights of the industry in Arizona. Tex Condon, of Los Angeles, Stockton and Phoenix, will auction the stock at the corrals on the Boys Ranch property near Queen Creek.

Prior to the sale, feeders, truckers and others will participate in the success of the event by offering their facilities and services free. Calves will be gathered at central points in the various counties, then a participating trucker will transport them to feedlots in the Salt River Valley, where they will be fed and held until sale time.

Of course, an incidental but still important by-product of the undertaking is the tremendous publicity value to the entire cattle industry. Newspapers, radio and television all are interested in the progress of this nearly unique instance in which all phases of the cattle producing industry are working together for the public good. A great deal of space and time already has been devoted to the story, and of course more is to come.

However, such cattle folks as Mrs. Fain; Ray Cowden, grower and feeder; Kenneth Wingfield, president of the precedent-setting Yavapai Cattle Growers, Inc., and others are agreed that the rather staggering amount of organizational and other work involved all would be more than worthwhile without this publicity bonanza.

"We folks who live on ranches sometimes tend to take the good things too much for granted," Mrs. Wingfield says. "We bring up our kids out where they're

close to nature and close to home influence all the time. They have something interesting to do all the time, constructive channels in which to spend their energies. They don't have either the time, the energy or the inclination to get into much serious trouble.

"We sometimes forget about the poor kids in town who are deprived of proper home training, proper recreational facilities, proper companionship. They get into trouble, not too serious at first but increasingly serious as they go along, just because they have nothing better to do. Now there is in the state an institution designed to save them before their troubles get serious.

"It was a fine compliment to cattle folks that the founders of Arizona Boys Ranch modeled it after our way of life—work, play, study, learn to use hands and heads and hearts in the beautiful outdoors sort of life. Now we can return the compliment by underwriting the cost of one fine dwelling unit so the Boys Ranch can help that many more underprivileged kids get a fair start in life."

After it's dedicated, the new unit will be called the "Cattle Cottage" or some similarly expressive name.

#### OLD STORY—NEW VERSION

A witness of the disastrous 1871 fire in Chicago has come forward to declare that it wasn't Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started it at all. Instead, it was careless pipers who had just participated in a christening celebration and then tossed their matches into the barn as they went by, long after the unjustly blamed animal had been milked and bedded down. The 85-year-oldster who remembers the incident is Charles Bargren.



Line-up for Arizona Boys Ranch includes (l. to r.): Norman Fain, Kenneth Wingfield, Johnie Lee Fain, Ray Cowden, Bob Kieckhefer, Ross Perner and, kneeling, Al Favour. Mrs. Fain is general chairman of the Arizona Boys Ranch Fall Round-Up, and the cattlemen pictured are among the hundreds donating calves so boys may be helped.—(Photo by Dick Greening)

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

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## Association Notes

**IDAHO LOCAL NEWS:** About a dozen cattlemen met recently at Craigmont with State Association Secretary Leon Weeks and County Agents Gordan Dailey and George Cook to elect officers who will draw up a constitution and by-laws for a **Lewis County** stockmen's group. The officers named are B. C. Laufer, Craigmont, president; Otho Boverly, Craigmont, vice-president; Gordan Dailey, secretary. . . . Another new association is that of **Latah County**, in which the following initial committee was appointed: Vic M. Anderson, Palouse; Harold Snow, Moscow; Harry Powell, Moscow; Preston Bunney, Princeton; George Hatley, Moscow; Richard Stout, Uniontown; Tom Long, Kendrick. Present for the organizational meeting were County Agent Elbert McProud, Milford Vaught of Bruneau, state vice-president; Leon Weeks of Boise; Brand Inspector Walter Lemons.

**South Dakota's** stockmen recently completed arrangements for organizing the various counties of the state in a brucellosis program. The plan is one of voluntary participation, and also provides that 67 per cent of the cattlemen owning 75 per cent of the cattle in any county or area may bring about a compulsory program and may select one of three optional plans to follow. Technicians will be used wherever needed, under direction of the sanitary board.

The cattle industry's leaders of tomorrow had their day at the 1952 New Mexico State Fair last month. In a move to encourage interest in cattle breeding by youngsters, the **New Mexico Cattle Growers Association** joined with the State Fair to offer the following cash prizes toward the purchase of purebred or high-grade breeding heifers for furthering these young people's programs: Glen Franklin, Roosevelt County 4-H club, \$130; Marcia Doak, Union County 4-H, \$120; Ellen Hittson, Quay County, \$110, and John Layton, Union County, \$100.

Two late-October meetings in Colorado included the **Pueblo County Stockmen's Association** monthly luncheon in Pueblo, at which Emmett Dignan of the U. S. National Bank, Denver, was the principal speaker . . . and the meeting of the **Cheyenne County** stockmen which drew 300 to Cheyenne Wells, Colo., where speakers included Mr. Dignan, Colorado Cattlemen's Secretary Dave Rice, State Association Treasurer Leavitt Booth; American National Secretary F. E. Mollin, and Charles Waugh, president of the Kansas Livestock Association.

The **Colorado Cattlemen's Association** has set a regional meeting for Walden on Nov. 15, at which time the discussion will center chiefly on proposed fish

# Come and Bring THE FAMILY Because This Is More Than Just a **BULL SALE**

**Sure — We're Going  
to Sell a Lot of  
GOOD BULLS**

**More Than 225 of Them**

But we will also have entertainment for everyone, with prizes for men, women and the kids. Colorado CowBelles meeting.

★ ★ ★

**NOV. 29**

Colorado Cattlemen's Assn. Midwinter Meeting

Committee Meetings - Lunch - Business Session - Banquet

Big Time Entertainment - Dance

★

**NOV. 30**

Judging - Grading - Entertainment - Contests

Audience Participation Judging

★

**DEC. 1**

Sale—Pike's Peak Cattle Growers Sale Pavilion

**COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.**

Colorado Springs is a delightful city for the entire family. Combine business and pleasure by having a good time while you are buying good bulls.

Judges—Howard Linger—Dick Klett—Dick Jones

Sale Sponsored By

**COLORADO  
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ASSOCIATION**

Dave Rice, Secretary  
4651 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo.

**COLORADO  
HEREFORD  
ASSOCIATION**

Lars Prestrud, Sale Manager  
Rt. 1, Box 140, Littleton, Colo.

**All Bulls Graded and Veterinary Inspected**

and game legislation, and a proposed natural resources board for the state. A report of the association's livestock sanitary committee activities will be heard, and also one covering the voluntary Bang's disease control program.

**LOUISIANA REPORTS:** The St. James Cattlemen's Association held its regular quarterly meeting some weeks ago at Litcher. Head of this new organization is Sidney Wood. Dr. H. B. Elliott, the state veterinarian, addressed the group, as did County Agent Jos. Lamendola. A barbecue concluded the event. . . . Nearly 350 members of the Calcasieu Parish Cattlemen's Association gathered at Lake Charles recently for

their annual barbecue. President Bill Caldwell presided at a brief business meeting, and speakers included Noah Ward, secretary of the Louisiana Cattlemen's Association, and Ralph S. Cooper, publisher of the Gulf Coast Cattleman.

Fifty-six bull calves are being tested at the Whitman County (Washington) fairgrounds for a five-month period to find out how much each bull gained and how much feed he had to eat to gain it. Sixteen Shorthorns, 22 Herefords and 18 Angus make up the test team. Whitman county is the third in the country to start such a program. The project was organized from purebred breeders in the county cattlemen's association.



Pictured is one pen of the husky, quality Polled Herefords that sell at Douglas Nov. 25

## First Annual Sale of WYOMING SUPERIOR POLLED HEREFORDS November 25—Douglas, Wyo. 69 BULLS — 4 FEMALES

- To sell singly and in 14 pens of 2.
- These top Polled Herefords were carefully selected.
- They have quality and size.
- Don't miss this great event.

BUY YOUR POLLED HEREFORDS AT DOUGLAS!

### Wyoming Hereford Association

TONY FELLHAUER, Secretary, Laramie

The midwinter meeting of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association will take place, according to a tentatively set schedule on the afternoon of Nov. 29, at Colorado Springs.

A Colorado Hereford Association business session is to be held the same day.

On Sunday there will be bull grading and judging, with audience participation. All bulls will be strictly graded and officially veterinary-inspected.

Entertainment is planned for, too.

Not to be outdone by their menfolk, the CowBelles will have a brunch at 11 a.m. on Sunday, honoring the local CowBelles organization which won first, second and third prizes in a recent Colorado Cattlemen's membership contest.

The Georgia State Livestock Association held its annual convention Oct. 22 and elected Ben Smith of Thomaston to the presidency. He succeeds E. C. Hall of Waycross. Named vice-president was Frank Benford, and the new secretary is Charles E. Bell of Athens.

## NATIONAL'S POSITION ON P&SY CHANGES

*(Statement submitted by F. E. Mollin, executive secretary of American National Cattlemen's Association, in re Packers and Stockyards Administration proposed revision of regulations under the Packers and Stockyard Act. Numbers in parentheses refer to summary of changes, Page 48, September Producer.)*

201.4(b) (1) We think the regulation should be drawn so as to prevent packers or dealers who have been admitted to membership in livestock exchanges from participating in votes at exchange meetings on matters which are of direct concern to the shippers to the market. In order words, the people who buy their livestock either for slaughter or for trading purposes should not have a voice in determining conditions under which such livestock shall be sold on the market.

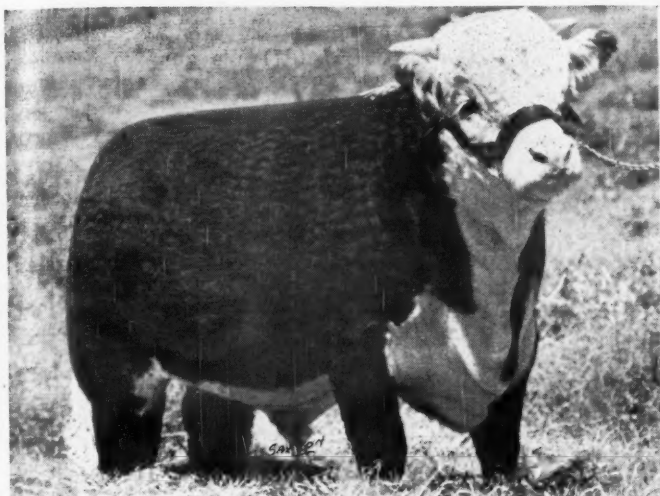
201.10(b) (2) We are particularly interested in paragraph (b) under this section with its rejection of recording applications for registration from any applicant who has within three years prior to filing engaged in a practice of dishonesty or fraudulent character prohibited by the act. A good job of administering the act with respect to registrants cannot be done without this power.

(d) (3 and 4) We favor the exercise of discretion by the assistant administrator so far as any person registering as both a market agency and a dealer is concerned. Generally it seems to us that this is not a proper practice but there might be conditions where you would find it desirable to condone it. Any one person can serve only one master effectively in the same transaction and we do not believe, generally speaking, that a single agency should represent both the seller and the buyer. I believe there are references to the same subject later on in the mimeograph, and the statement above would apply in regard to them also.

(e) (5) We favor the registration of packer buyers as suggested in this para-

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This excellent Senior Calf sells, plus 81 other top Herd Bull Prospects

# 209 of Wyoming's Finest HEREFORDS

SELL AT

**Casper, Wyo.  
NOVEMBER 24**

**Wyoming Hereford  
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For catalog contact  
**TONY FELLHAUER,**  
Laramie, Wyo.



This good-headed strong-legged pen of 3 sells, plus 16 other quality, growthy pens of 3. In addition there will be 25 husky pens of 2

**SHOW:** NOV. 23, 10. A.M.  
Howard Lewis, Judge

**SALE:** NOV. 24, 10 A.M.  
Lunch on grounds courtesy  
Casper Chamber of  
Commerce

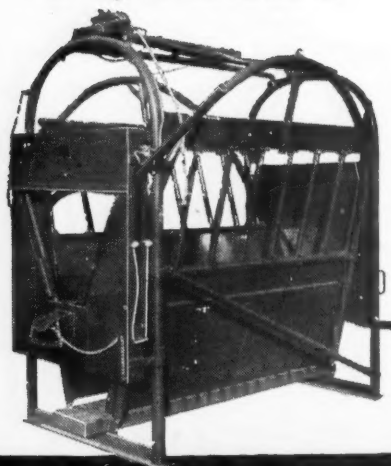
- These are all big, rapid gaining, quality bulls.
- Free delivery on 10 bulls or more to one point up to 300 miles of Casper.



This uniform, big, quality pen of 5 sells. There are 4 excellent other pens of 5 from which you may select your range bull needs

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## CATTLE SQUEEZE



The many exclusive features of the famous Teco Cattle Squeeze make it the most popular squeeze available. Patented dehorning gate (available separately) securely holds the head and animal for any operation... yet it swings open to allow the animal to leave through the front. Adjustable for height, it closes automatically. Rear stop gate is spring balanced... safe, easy to operate. Squeeze ratchet on top draws both sides together simultaneously... keeps animal on its feet. Locks automatically... releases instantly. Write for full particulars.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> Fertilizer Loaders | <input type="checkbox"/> Feed Wagon Beds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grain Elevators    | <input type="checkbox"/> Stock Racks     |

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Address.....

City..... State.....

graph.

201.27 and 201.28 (7 to 10) I am glad that you propose to tighten up the regulations with regard to requiring bond of every market agency and dealer operating on the posted markets. By the time it becomes fully effective with regard to requiring each market agency to give bond direct and not through a clearance agent it will promote more effective competition in the sale of livestock, as each such agency will then be standing entirely on its own feet.

201.39 (11) Proceeds of sales. We are particularly interested in the five underlined lines at the end of this paragraph. In place of those five lines, may we suggest the following language, the practical effect of which is to make the 60-day period a maximum period for the withholding of funds on animals, ownership of which is in doubt.

"Provided, however, that when a brand inspection agency has marked 'hold' on the net proceeds arising from the sale of livestock, the ownership of which has been questioned, the consignors and market agencies shall be given a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 60 days after sale, within which to establish ownership. If ownership has not been established at the expiration of the 60-day period, then the net proceeds shall be turned over to the brand inspection agency in charge for their determination of the rightful owner or owners.

"If, however, it is definitely determined within a shorter space of time than 60 days that the determination of ownership will have to be made by the brand board or commission for the state of origin, proceeds shall immediately be turned over to such brand board or commission in order to expedite final settlement. In case the shipper establishes ownership within the 60-day period, proceeds shall be turned over to him immediately."

201.42 (12) We very strongly urge the mandatory regulation requiring the establishment of custodial accounts for shipper proceeds. There seems absolutely no excuse for the mingling of shipper proceeds with the accounts of the market agencies representing the shipper. We urge the adoption of this proviso and its immediate enforcement at all markets under your supervision.

201.56 (18) We approve the restriction limiting the conditions under which consigned livestock shall be used to fill orders received by the same market agency.

201.57 (19 to 21) We approve the working out of a definite basis on which auction markets may be permitted to bid on livestock offered for sale in their auction rings. From our attendance at the annual meeting of the National Live Stock Auction Association earlier this year, it is apparent that the representative auction markets scattered around the country which comprise the membership of that organization are in full accord with your efforts to prohibit any undesirable practices in connection with such auction sales.

201.61 (a) and (b) (24) We approve these regulations which prevent market agencies engaged in the sale of livestock on commission from financing or clearing dealers. The proviso that dealers and order buyers cannot sell livestock to other dealers or order buyers who act as clearers for them is likewise commendable. It would seem that it

would be practically impossible to operate without these restrictions without there being some possibility of discrimination.

201.67 (27) We approve this regulation (packers or dealers not to own or finance selling agencies) on the same general grounds applying to 201.61 (a) and (b) above.

201.95 (33) It would seem to us that there should be a final court determination of just what authority the administration possesses with regard to requiring information from packers to assist in the proper administration of the act. This proceeding does not extend the authority of the administration and so it would be futile to adopt a regulation which would exceed the authority conferred in the present law. The packers should be willing promptly to furnish information that will help in the administration of the act. Sometimes information from the packers' records is the only means of having sufficient evidence to enforce the act. It is rather strange that in the more than 30 years since the passage of the act there has not been a final determination as to the administration's authority on this.

## The Water Problem

Current and prospective developments in state capitals on water problem issues include:

**ARIZONA:** State legislature this year created a new groundwater commission, with a \$100,000 appropriation, to make a survey of the state's underground water resources. Recommendations by the commission will be submitted to the 1953 legislature as a basis for the adoption of agricultural pumping controls.

**CALIFORNIA:** Legislature this year appropriated \$800,000 for engineering studies for the proposed billion-dollar Feather River project, involving the largest system of water flood control and hydro-electric works ever conceived for the state. Revenue bond financing is contemplated.

Also approved by the California legislature this year was a \$10,000,000 appropriation for use in connection with proposed state acquisition of the Central Valley project. The appropriation was made to finance surveys and studies preliminary to the acquisition and to pay initial installments on any agreement between the federal government and the state for the purchase. The fund will be available for spending until 1955.

Underground water problems, which have been the subject of legislation unsuccessfully proposed in past sessions of the California legislature, probably will be brought up again next year. State controls are sought to solve the problem of salt intrusion caused by over-pumping.

**KANSAS:** A joint committee of the State Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas Watersheds Association has drafted proposed state legislation providing for the creation of watershed districts as a new unit of government, with the ultimate aim of controlling water

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



runoff, soil losses and flow of every stream in the state. A new agency to co-ordinate activities of the local watershed district would be formed.

Meanwhile, the Kansas State Industrial Commission has retained three nationally-prominent engineers to study and submit recommendations for an independent flood control and land-water use program for the Kaw River basin. The engineers were retained at the request of Governor Arn as a move to bring about unity on the flood control and land-water use problems.

**NEBRASKA:** Bill has been drafted for introduction in the 1953 legislature proposing the creation of watershed districts as a new unit of government in Nebraska, designed to carry out "an integrated plan of conservation, control and utilization of both soil and water." The measure was drawn up by a State Legislative Council committee, which asserted there is "a widespread demand" for such a law.

**MONTANA:** Legislation to provide for the regulation of groundwater which was unsuccessfully introduced in the 1951 session, probably will be proposed again next year.

**OKLAHOMA:** Bills expected to be submitted to the 1953 state legislature include a measure providing for licensing commercial water well drillers and requiring that they furnish information about water-bearing sands to the State Planning and Resources Board.

Oklahoma lawmakers also may be asked to consider a study of the possibility of creating a public water authority to establish lines for transporting water from big lakes on the eastern side of the state to other areas needing water for industrial development. Such a study has been suggested by Rep. J. C. Nance of Purcell, who said such a water distribution system might be financed by self-liquidating bonds.

The commission recommended appropriation of funds to permit continuation of the study of underground water resources and to expand the investigation to include tests for quantity and quality of water from these sources in promising areas.

Also among its many proposals was a recommendation that consideration be given where "economically feasible" to the establishment of new water districts or authorities for pooling of supplies and distribution.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** Enactment of legislation to regulate the use of underground water supplies has been proposed and may become an issue in next year's state legislative session. Legislation restricting riparian water rights also may be sought.

#### STUDENT CONTEST OPEN

A rules and conditions booklet for the \$7,000 arc welding award program for high school students on farms and ranches is now available from the sponsor, the James F. Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, Cleveland 17, Ohio.

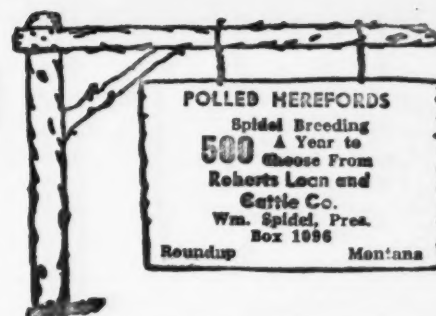
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Larkspur, Colorado Castle Rock 8333  
Top Bulls of BANDOLIER and EILEENMEER  
Bloodlines Choice individuals and carload lots

#### THE COVER

This month's cover picture was taken in Colorado by the Bureau of Land Management.



## THE MILES CITY BULL SALE

**160 GRADED BULLS**

**150 HEREFORDS**

**10 ANGUS**

**Dec. 11**

**1952**

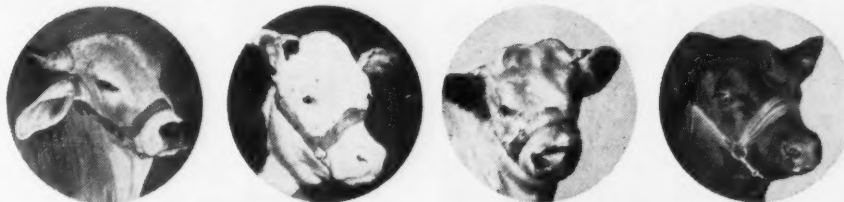
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**EASTERN MONTANA FEEDER CATTLE ASSOCIATION**

Here is an opportunity for carload buyers. Bulls will sell singly as well as in pens of three and five.

For information or catalog, write Clarence Johnson, Sales Manager, Miles City, Mont.

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## ARIZONA NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW

"First in '53"

**PHOENIX, ARIZ., JAN. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 - 1953**

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Junior Fat Steers — Junior Purebred Heifers

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Combine your exhibiting with a winter vacation in Phoenix where it's Warm, Dry, and Sunny.

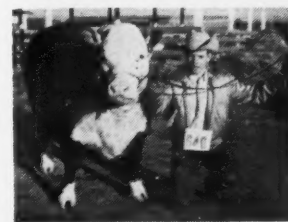
## ARIZONA NATIONAL LIVESTOCK SHOW



Champion Pen of 5

Frank Snell, Pres.  
Frank Armer, Sec'y.

Address Inquiries to  
Lee TePoel, Mgr.  
Drawer 71,  
Phoenix, Arizona



Champion Junior Fat Steer

## Washington Feeders' Day

The 10th annual Livestock Feeders' Day at Washington State College drew 1,300 livestock folks from the Northwest. Discussed were the new federal grades for beef and pork, research work, and modern methods for making money with roughages. Prof. E. F. Ferrin of the University of Minnesota said millions of dollars of coarse roughages usable as feed for beef and sheep were now being wasted. Among them are corn stover, corn cobs, straw, pea vines and beet tops. He said pea vines are

### HE'S OFF!

Only in learning to ride a horse should the beginner avoid getting off to a flying start.

—HOWARD HAYNES



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### ROBERTS HAY MILL

25 tons per hour with less H.P. under normal conditions. (Dry milling hay,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " screen.)

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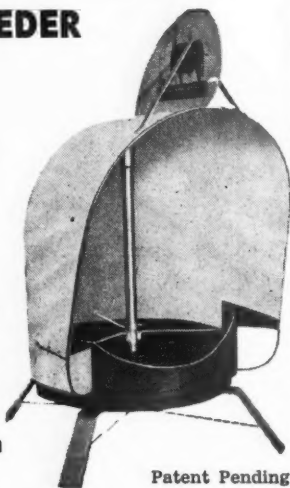
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### MINERAL & SALT FEEDER

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Construction



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- MINERALS PROTECTED at all times from wind and rain. Bonnet rotates over pan on ball bearings. Slight breeze turns.
- EASILY MOVED with your herd.
- BUILT TO LAST a lifetime. Won't Rust—it's galvanized. Pan is rubberized with auto undercoating—can't corrode.

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RALLS, TEXAS



(L. to r.): Jay Agnew, Centralia, Wash., board member, and Dale Ausman, who ranches near Asotin, president, of the Washington Cattlemen's Association, attending Washington Feeders' Day.

slightly superior in nutritive value to alfalfa hay and that beet-top silage is two-thirds as good. Dr. B. H. Schneider, discussing urinary calculi, said that animals getting lots of concentrates in feedlots may have a ration top-heavy with phosphorus, particularly true if animals get bonemeal and protein supplements. It appears that when concentrates are fed, only ground limestone should be used as a mineral supplement. This does not disfavor bonemeal or other phosphorus supplements for animals on range or for those getting most or all of their ration as roughages.

## Inspection Laws

### ARIZONA

#### Inspection requirements of the state of origin

No animal infested with tuberculosis, contagious abortion or other contagious or infectious disease shall be brought into the state. Any dairy animal brought into the state shall be accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal is free from tuberculosis, and negative to the blood test for contagious or infectious disease.

Inspection for health, brands, and marks must be made before any neat animals, horses, mules or asses are driven or conveyed out of Arizona. Fee, 15 cents per head.

#### Inspection requirements of the importing state

All dairy cattle and all grades of hogs and cattle classified and known as breeding stock, exclusive of rough cattle, transported into the state shall be kept by the owner, sequestered and separated from other cattle and livestock for a period of 60 days from their arrival in the state, then inspected, and tuberculin test applied.

The sheep sanitary commission shall make rules and regulations governing the importation of sheep. Importation of diseased sheep unlawful.

A 48-hour notice of an intention to import sheep or goats is required with inspection and payment of fee of 5 cents per head prior to entry.

### CALIFORNIA

#### Inspection requirements of the state of origin

Unlawful to bring into California any dairy cattle, breeding bulls, goats or sheep except as hereinafter provided. Dairy cattle and breeding bulls must be accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test record showing freedom from communicable diseases and signed by a qualified veterinarian or a signed statement issued by the official in charge of livestock sanitary work in the state of origin to that effect. Copy shall be mailed to the department on day of shipment.

Unlawful to import swine into this state without proper health certificate.

The director of agriculture may determine the existence of infectious or contagious diseases among domestic animals in other states and may determine whether the importation of domestic animals, animal products, or poultry from such states may spread such diseases in this state. Upon notice from the director, the governor may, by proclamation, prohibit the importation or prescribe conditions under which such animals, products, or poultry may be imported into California.

#### Inspection requirements of importing state.

Swine immunized by the serum alone method shall arrive not later than 10 days following immunization and dosage shall be 150 per cent of normal requirements. If by serum-virus method such swine must arrive not later than 30 days following immunization. All crates, cars, trucks, etc., except for hogs for immediate slaughter, shall be cleaned and disinfected. No diversion of slaughter shipments allowed.

Cattle must be inspected for brands or natural marks and certificate issued, prior to transportation.

Hides and carcasses shall be inspected in same manner as cattle with certain exceptions.

Fees for inspection: 13 cents per head, carcass, or hide. Exceptions: 8 cents if consigned to public stockyard; unloaded in enclosure used exclusively by slaughter.



"Anyone push the button?"

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ODUCER

terer; for reduction hides or skins, be-  
tween public stock and sale yards un-  
less no duplicate certificate accompanies,  
then 13 cents; 11 cents if for other than  
sale or slaughter; 20 cents for full point  
of origin inspection; no fee if previous-  
ly inspected under these provisions or  
if inspected at a public sales yard etc.  
under sec. Ag. 349.7; 13 cents maximum  
unless otherwise specified; all fees are  
maxima.

The director may enter any premises  
to inspect any animal or poultry where  
information is received that contagious  
or infectious disease exists.

#### COLORADO

##### Inspection requirements of the state of origin

Brand inspection tax of 10 cents per  
head on all cattle, horses and mules  
shipped or driven from this state except  
for temporary grazing.

Dairy and breeding cattle over six  
months old must be accompanied by a  
certificate of health and tuberculin test  
chart approved by an inspector of the  
U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry or the  
state veterinary surgeon of the state of  
origin.

Unlawful for any person to transport  
cattle, horses or mules until same have  
been inspected or authority given by  
the state board of stock inspection com-  
missioners or by an authorized inspector.  
Brands must be inspected before trans-  
portation to any point within or without  
this state. Certain exception including  
transportation by truck to a Colorado  
central market.

##### Inspection requirements of the import- ing state

Governor may prohibit importation of  
livestock from without the state, unless  
accompanied by a certificate of health.  
Three-cent fee per head of cattle, 1½  
cents fee per head of sheep imported  
from any quarantined or infected area.  
No fees for stock in transit.

#### IDAHO

##### Inspection requirements of the state of origin

Unlawful to import any cattle for  
dairy or breeding purposes, except strict-  
ly range cattle, unless accompanied by  
a certificate rendered in such form and  
manner as may be provided in rules  
and regulations of the bureau of animal  
industry to show freedom from symp-  
toms of tuberculosis within 60 days  
prior to arrival in state and sworn  
statement that they have been isolated  
from reactors during the interim. Emer-  
gency exception may be granted. Range  
cattle to be accompanied by a health  
certificate showing said cattle to be  
free from contagious, infectious or com-  
municable diseases or exposure there-  
to. The certificate to be rendered in  
such form and manner as may be pro-  
vided in rules and regulations of the  
state bureau of animal industry.

Swine shall not be imported into state  
except in accordance with rules and  
regulations of the bureau of animal in-  
dustry.

Unlawful to bring into state any ani-  
mal affected or infected with any con-

tagious, infectious or communicable dis-  
ease.

Bureau of animal industry has au-  
thority to make rules and regulations  
for the movement of livestock into or  
out of this state and may collect a rea-  
sonable fee therefor not to exceed ac-  
tual costs of carrying out such rules  
and regulations.

All horses, mules and cattle shall have  
their brands inspected before being

driven or transported from this state:

##### Inspection requirements of the import- ing state

When cattle, horses or mules are be-  
ing transported in or from this state  
they shall be accompanied at all times  
by a brand inspection certificate or writ-  
ten permit.

Any transportation of cattle, horses  
or mules in this state which originates  
in another state, and which complies with

# Bulls

500 Bulls  
Pens and Individuals  
165 Females  
at Fort Worth  
Nov. 17-18  
**AT THE TEXAS HEREFORD ROUNDUP**



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In the 1920's each animal unit in the United States  
got only 30 pounds of protein meal. Protein pro-  
cessors had a surplus to export then.

Livestock and poultry producers have gradually  
learned the feeding value of supplemental protein,  
like COTTONSEED MEAL, PELLETS AND CAKE.

Last year livestock producers gave each animal unit  
over 100 pounds of protein meal or cake.

Increased rates of feeding and increased numbers  
of livestock result in a strain on every available  
pound of protein even though vegetable protein  
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much protein as they produced 20 years ago.

Keep looking and asking for COTTONSEED MEAL,  
CAKE AND PELLETS. Increased use by better in-  
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Educational Service  
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**MORE PROFITS** under AVERAGE  
FARM CONDITIONS

with **TRULY DUAL PURPOSE**  
**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

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Under average farming conditions, Milking Shorthorns will give more profit because they convert home-grown feeds and roughage into meat, milk and butterfat most economically. A Milking Shorthorn holds highest butterfat record in world—also highest records on twice a-day milking! Milking Shorthorns are BIG... have capacious deep body and mammary development of dairy cattle. Their TWO-WAY bargaining value plus greater saleability of calves means greater farm security under uncertain world conditions. Get FREE facts or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. 6 months, \$1.00; AC5 \$2.00 per yr.; 3 yrs., \$5.00.

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the brand inspection laws of such other state, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the brand inspection laws of this state.

### MONTANA

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

The livestock sanitary board has power to make and enforce reasonable rules, regulations, etc., governing inspections of all livestock and poultry intended for importation into this state, before it may be imported into this state.

Brands must be inspected before any livestock be removed from any county of this state. Does not apply to animals in transit through state.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

The governor may prohibit importation of animals from other states and localities where disease exists. Violation of proclamation made unlawful.

Importing, receiving and transporting diseased sheep or cattle is unlawful.

The livestock sanitary board has power to make and enforce reasonable rules, regulations, etc. governing the inspection, testing and quarantine of all livestock and poultry imported into this state.

All droves of stock driven into or through this state from any other state, etc., must be plainly branded or marked with one uniform brand or mark.

### NEVADA

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

Notice of intention to bring cattle into state must be made to the board and state quarantine officer immediately before importation unless cattle are in transit through the state.

Governor may proclaim quarantine against any state with respect to diseased livestock, and other commodities. State quarantine officer may proclaim quarantine.

Neat cattle, horses or mules must not be transported by common carrier or driven or otherwise removed from any brand inspection district without a brand inspection certificate or a permit authorizing movement without brand inspection.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

None

### NEW MEXICO

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

Notice of intention to export sheep must be given at least 48 hours before shipment.

Dairy cattle to be accompanied by a certificate of health from a duly qualified veterinarian; tuberculin test to have been made immediately prior to shipment unless from accredited herds or free areas.

All cattle shipped or driven into state from any quarantined area must first obtain a health certificate or permit.

Permit required to bring cattle, mules, asses or hogs into state.

No cattle, horses or hides shall be shipped or driven from the state with-

out inspection by the cattle sanitary board. The cattle sanitary board may make rules and regulations relating to such inspection. Unlawful for any carrier to receive for shipment within or beyond the limits of the state any cattle unless duly inspected and certificate of inspection issued. Fees not to exceed 10 cents per head for animals and 10 cents per hide inspected.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

Cattle intended for dairy or milking purposes imported into state must be tagged for identification and must be accompanied by a permit from the cattle sanitary board, and a certificate of a duly qualified or recognized veterinarian showing that a tuberculin test was made immediately prior to shipment. Animals must be quarantined for a period of three months and retested.

Hogs brought into this state, except for immediate slaughter, shall be accompanied by an affidavit from owner or shipper that they are free from hog cholera; and all hogs, except for immediate slaughter, shall be kept from all other hogs on arrival in state for 18 days.

Notice of intention to import sheep must be given at least 48 hours before shipment. Fee, up to 10 cents per head.

### OREGON

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

Dairy and breeding cattle must be tested and found free from tuberculosis before being brought into this state.

Unlawful for any common, contract or private carrier to transport any livestock without brand inspection or transportation certificate. Fee for brand inspection, 25 cents per head maximum.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

Health certificates may be required for imported animals.

Imported sheep must be inspected by an authorized inspector within one mile of point of entry into this state or one mile of place where unloaded.

### UTAH

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

Dairy or breeding cattle must be ac-



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"... And another thing—I wish you'd stop referring to our anniversary as 'D-day!'"

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER



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companied by a health certificate showing tuberculin test within 40 days prior to shipment.

Imported range cattle must be accompanied by a prescribed form of health certificate showing freedom from contagious, infectious or communicable disease or exposure thereto.

Imported swine are to be accompanied by a health certificate showing freedom from contagious, infectious or communicable diseases, and that hog cholera or swine plague was not known to exist in the immediate neighborhood from which the shipment originated within six months prior to shipment.

Unlawful to transport any livestock within or without this state until duly inspected for brands and shipment authorized except shipments by truck may be inspected enroute with written authority. Livestock driven beyond the boundaries of this state must be inspected not more than five miles from state line for brands unless merely for purposes of pasturing on adjoining range in another state.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

Governor may, by proclamation, quarantine against importation of livestock deemed likely to bring disease into this state. Owners of stock must pay for health certificates, inspections and costs of examination. No inspection and no fees if animals have clean bill of health granted by federal authorities within 10 days prior to entry into Utah.

All hogs, except those for immediate slaughter, shall be kept away from all hogs for a period of 18 days after arrival at destination.

A fee of 1½ cents per head of sheep and 3 cents per head of cattle and horses must be paid for all such animals entering the state from any quarantined or infected area.

Dairy or breeding cattle to be quarantined for 90 days after arrival at destination, to be tuberculin tested with not less than two recognized tests.

#### WASHINGTON

**Inspection requirements of the state of origin**

A transporter of hides of meat food animals on public highways of this state must have in his possession a copy of or an original brand inspection certificate giving name and address of consignor, number, kind, color and brands of hides and to whom consigned.

Unlawful to remove any cattle, horses, mules or asses from the state without an official certificate of brand inspection. Any carrier operating in interstate commerce in the state shall require consignor of any and all livestock shipments to present a certificate of permit or official certificate of brand inspection giving name and address of consignee and certain details regarding animals.

**Inspection requirements of the importing state**

Director of agriculture empowered to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations: to prevent introduction or spreading of dangerous diseases of do-



COLLYNIE DE LUX

Other sires in use now, and that have been used, are Hilldale Collynie 7th, highest selling bull at any of the 11 Congress sales held in different parts of the United States—Collynie Compact, sire of 3 International Champions. 7 of his daughters are in the herd. 15 young bulls offered now mostly of serviceable ages. Also a few females.

Polled Shorthorns are popular. By percentage they have gained 8 per cent faster in the past year than any other beef breed.

## ALBERT HULTINE & SONS

SARONVILLE, NEBRASKA

We have entered a few head of both sexes to sell in three combination sales:

Columbus, Nebr.....Nov. 12

Alma, Nebr.....Nov. 17

International Sale, Chicago.....Dec. 1

Pictured is Nebraska and Iowa Polled Shorthorn State Fair Champion, 1951 and 1952. Other Nebraska State Fair champions used in the herd are Collynie Fortress 1950—Riverside Control 1949—Collynie Nobleman 1947 and 1948—Riverside 1946.

## Help Yourself!

Sounds like something free, doesn't it?

Funny thing, it really is!

It's what you get extra when you  
use WHR blood.

It helps you produce better cattle.

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

**Cheyenne**

### THE BEST IN POLLED HEREFORDS

PLATO DOMINO 36TH—DOUBLE DANDY DOMINO CROSS

We Export More Cattle Than Any Hereford Breeder in U. S.  
300 Head for Sale Per Year

JOHN E. RICE & SONS, INC.

SHERIDAN, WYOMING

"It Costs Less to Use the Best"

# Ship To JOHN CLAY & COMPANY

We Conduct a Strictly Live Stock  
Commission Business

HOUSES AT 9 LEADING MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.

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OMAHA, NEBR.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

DENVER, COLO.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

OGDEN, UTAH


**BEEF-TYPE**  
*Brahmans*



**INCREASINGLY  
POPULAR**  
... Brahmans and their crosses  
A choice selection of yearling  
bulls available NOW

Member of — **ABBA**  
AMERICAN BRAHMAN  
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

**J D H**  
**Hudgins**  
*Beef-Type Brahmans*  
HUNGERFORD, TEXAS • WELCH, OKLAHOMA



**WESTERN  
COWBOY BOOTS**  
High Grade, Fancy,  
Handmade  
*Made Like You Like 'Em*  
For Men, Women and Children  
Write for new catalogue

**CRICHTON BOOT CO.**  
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**SXR HEREFORDS**  
Quality, Type, Ruggedness  
Popular Bloodlines  
**STEEPLE X RANCH**  
Wm. A. Spence, Manager  
BELTON, MISSOURI

**WHEATLAND RANCH**  
Aberdeen-Angus Breeding Stock  
For Sale  
James B. Hollinger · Chapman, Kan.

mestic animals; to inspect and test all domestic animals to be imported into state. Carriers must secure an official health certificate that animals meet health requirements promulgated by director before animals can be imported into state. Does not apply to imports for immediate slaughter nor to feeding or resting unloads in transit.

Importation of sheep from other states or foreign countries may be prohibited by proclamation of governor to prevent spread of disease.

Sheep must be inspected before proceeding into state a distance greater than two miles. If director deems necessary, animals must be quarantined and dipped.

#### WYOMING

Inspection requirements of the state of origin

All horses, mules or cattle must be held for inspection of brands and ownership by a county livestock inspector or deputy until issued an approved certificate of inspection, fee 10 cents per head. An additional inspection fee of 25 cents per head shall be charged for all unbranded calves of beef breeds. Exception: With consent of the inspector horses, mules or cattle may be driven to a railroad shipping point or stockyards (or moved to accustomed range) without inspection at the point of origin if such shipment is consigned to an open market where Wyoming brand inspection is maintained. Otherwise the animals must be inspected upon arrival at the railroad shipping point or stockyards.

Unlawful to transport carcasses of horses, mules, cattle or sheep from this state to any other state without prior inspection of brands and issuance of a hide inspection certificate, fees 10 cents per head for horses, mules, or cattle and 2 cents per head for sheep.

Any county or state peace officer may stop any motor or horse drawn vehicle found carrying livestock, poultry or carcasses thereof for the purpose of examining the permit to move such animals, fowls or carcasses within this state and shall make out and sign a complete inspection report.

Inspection requirements of the importing state

Notice of intention to import sheep shall be given to the livestock and sanitary board 10 days before crossing the state line. Imported sheep shall be dipped immediately upon entering the state and again in 10 to 15 days except that the livestock sanitary board may make reasonable rules and regulations under which sheep, free from diseases, may enter the state without dipping, or by being dipped only once.

The Wyoming livestock and sanitary board has the power to make and enforce rules and regulations for inspection, testing or quarantining.

All livestock, other than sheep or goats, coming into the state without proper health certificate shall be held at destination and inspected or tested according to law at the expense of the

owner or agent.

Notice of intention to bring livestock into this state after the first Monday in February of any year shall be made 10 days prior to such movement. County assessor shall inspect and assess such animals for taxation in the current year. Immediate payment of assessed taxes may be demanded.

## CATTLE IN FLORIDA

(A tape-recorded transcript of remarks by Cushman S. Radebaugh, Orlando, Fla., for radio station use. This is an American National public relations service.)

**M**OST people think of Florida in terms of alligators, swamps, sand, bathing beauties, beaches and things of that nature. They don't realize that we have a thriving beef industry.

The first cattle were brought to Florida more than 400 years ago by Ponce de Leon. For a number of years they did not amount to anything, but in the late 30's we became tick-free, and were thereby enabled to bring in better cattle and increase the weight of our cattle and the grade of the meat.

This also was brought about by the improvement of our pastures. Our ordinary native pasture is wild grass. It's a very tough grass that is not good when it has matured, but is very good for wintering cattle with periodic burnings. Then, for summering on native pastures, we have the swamp grass that fattens the cattle in the summertime. We found that we can clear land of stumps, plow it and plant improved grasses, putting in the soil minerals that Florida lacks, and thereby growing much better and heavier cattle. I don't think it is an exaggeration to state that our weaning calves these days are about the same weight as our grown cattle were a few years back.

We have a great deal more than 1,000,000 acres of established improved pastures, regularly fertilized. We have approximately 1,000,000 more in process of being improved at the present time. We have prairie land like that of the West; we have cut-over pine land that's high and sandy, and we have hilly land like most of the other southern states. We have an average of about 60 inches of rainfall a year. This means that we have sufficient moisture to grow these improved pastures and to grow volumes of grass on them.

It is possible in some areas of Florida to raise as many as five and six head of cattle per acre. That is on the muck areas, and these are usually used as fattening areas. The ordinary cow-and-calf deal, this is . . . the raising part of the cattle business is on higher and more sandy land. With the improved pasture our maximum carrying capacity would be one cow per acre the year round, and we figure the average at three acres per cow the year round, which leaves a leeway of safety on bad conditions.

Improving the pasture has enabled

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**



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us to bring in better cattle. We have shipped in thousands of better bulls. The first that were brought in and successfully used were Brahma bulls. The advantage to us in using these was that they have what we call a cooling, or air-conditioning, system. They sweat, whereas most cattle pant. That means that they can stand the heat better than the English type of cattle such as Herefords, Shorthorns and Angus. We have crossed these Brahmas with the small Spanish cows that we call scrub cows and this greatly bred up our herds. We are now in the process of crossing these bred-up herds back on the English breeds, which blocks them out, gets them heavier and gives a different texture to the meat and a different ability to fatten in the feedlots. These cattle, which are handled under the ordinary range cattle type of operation the same as we have in our western and southwestern states, are shipped mostly as stocker cattle. That is, we sell them to men in Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado and even as far over as California. Most of our markets in the states are auction markets. There are very few commissioned markets such as in the great central marketing areas of the West.

We have in our state about three-quarters of the number of cattle that we consume each year so there is plenty of room for the cattle industry to grow. We can now double our present cattle number of 1,500,000 beef cattle.

### USED IN PLASTIC SURGERY

Armour Laboratories, a subsidiary of the meat packing firm, has developed a new by-product substance which is being used in rebuilding noses, foreheads, chins and other human features which have suffered damaging injury. Low in cost, the material is obtained from the breastbones of freshly slaughtered young cattle and the method of use is patterned after a technique worked out during World War II.

### STEERS GAIN EN ROUTE

An interesting weight-gain story concerns some cattle shipped by Jake Pfisterer, Pinedale, Wyo., rancher, last month to the Omaha market by way of Union Pacific Railroad's new fast livestock schedule. The 10 yearling steers are reported to have put on an average of 15 pounds per head between their loading point at Rock Springs, Wyo., at sale at Omaha. They were stopped for feed, water and rest at Laramie, where held overnight on feed at Valley, Nebr.; made the short run into Omaha the next day.

### WAGES TO GO UP

The USDA foresees that farmers will have to pay more next year for their workers. The department estimates such wages may rise 5 per cent above 1952's level which was, in turn 7 per cent higher than in 1951. Costs will also go up on machinery and supplies.

November, 1952

## A Clean Case for an Extension Telephone



Your telephone's apt to ring at any moment. When you're upstairs and the telephone is downstairs—well, it can be mighty inconvenient.

Extension telephones are available in nearly all communities. You may wonder why we can offer extension telephones when there are some folks we haven't been able to serve at all. The answer is that an extension does not require extra lines or equipment in the telephone building which are necessary for connection of new telephones.

For more convenient living, why not call our business office and inquire about an extension telephone? For a few cents a day, you and the whole family can save steps and trouble.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co.

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS MEEKER, COLO.

They have been making good for ranchers all through the West.

UP-TO-DATE INFORMATION ON LONG-TERM,  
LOW-COST RANCH FINANCING

## "What to look for in a Ranch Loan"

Write today for this new booklet prepared by the leader in the field.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES

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REGIONAL RANCH LOAN SUPERVISORS

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MONEY-MAKING BEAR CLAWS — MAKE 'EM YOUR  
FIRST CHOICE AND YOU'LL COME BACK FOR MORE

**BEAR CLAW**

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DAYTON, WYOMING



**RANCH**

REGISTERED  
HEREFORDS  
ARABIAN HORSES



# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a RANCH HOUSE WINDOW

By Dorothy McDonald

I wonder if November is everywhere the time of resting that it is in our hills?

Unless we've had a lot of early rain, even the earth seems spent and sleeping, the little blades of new grass so tiny that they do not show above the dust and litter of the long dry summer.

A few brownish zinnias and 'mums straggle along the paths, and even the bright blue perennial asters—we call them Texas daisies here—are pale and faded.

Out in the garden, most of the vegetables are finished. The last of the tomatoes sit brooding on their vines, undecided whether to go ahead and ripen or wait for the first frost that will kill them.

In this country, where watering is an endless chore so much of the year, I almost welcome the time when the garden hose can be coiled and put away for its brief winter rest.

If you were a much more energetic housewife than I, alas, have been this year, you're probably smugly contemplating the summer surplus that you've canned and frozen and preserved for this winter's dining. But I've the memory of long sunlit afternoons . . . and paths my little horse and I shall never have a chance to ride another summer . . . and I'll not care, this winter, if some of our meals come, "store-boughten," out of cans.

(A sad, brief footnote to the editor tells us that Mrs. McDonald's beloved "little horse" died the day before she sent in her November column. Every CowBelle who has ever lost such a friend will know how she feels.)

\* \* \*

Since our state convention is at the Hotel del Coronado in mid-December—that's only 40 miles away, practically in our back yard, you might say—this neighborhood is very convention-minded just now. I'm on one of the committees, and having such fun with convention plans.

Makes me remember that the National convention in Kansas City is not too far away. A note from our president, Mrs. Lynam, the other day reminds us that interesting activities are planned for almost every hour of the time from Sunday afternoon to Wednesday evening that first week of January, 1953.

We'll have a tentative program for you in the next issue. And Mrs. Lynam

34

says to tell you all that she hopes to see you here.

\* \* \*

The CowBelles have been stressing the theme of public relations this year—as in what other way, indeed, could we so greatly help our menfolks? So I'm delighted to print this little jingle, sent in by our own state CowBelles president, the very public-relations-conscious Helen Carver, of Delano, Calif.

A CowBelle's life is a long, sweet jingle  
When she's on her toes and all a-tingle  
But if, somehow, her life's threads  
tangle

She must never, NEVER be known to  
jangle.

It's up to her to spread the story  
Of cattlemen's problems, trials, glory  
For in her own field of action—public  
relation—

Who can beat her, in all creation?

\* \* \*

## Meet Your Neighbors

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I introduce Mr. and Mrs. Carl Carver, of Delano, California, this month. In a manner of speaking, the Carvers are neighbors of mine—at least, they live in the same state. However, unlike myself, both Carl and Helen Carver are second-generation Californians, on both sides.

Two of their grandmothers deserve special mention—two small pioneer women, packed with power. Louisa Carver came across the plains in 1850 in her father's wagon train, married, and with her young husband went into the cattle business. She later became known as "the cattle queen of the San Joaquin." Mrs. Carver's grandmother set out from Australia in one of her father's sailing vessels, with her eight

children, the youngest not yet a year old. She planned to join Grandfather Edwards, who was one of the early-day builders of San Francisco. . . . "The author, I regret to say," admits Helen Carver, "of row upon row of those identical little crammed-together houses that give old San Francisco streets that folding-accordion look." After a couple of weeks of confusion aboard ship, Grandma Edwards took over command, had the drunken captain confined to his quarters, put the first mate in charge, and brought the ship to port, weeks later. "Since then," says Mrs. Carver, "nothing spectacular has happened to either family."

Well, perhaps not . . . but any young couple who made their own start in the cattle business during the late, well-remembered depression has had to face up to difficulties that would have shaken the hardiest of our pioneers.

Though she was a city girl, Mrs. Carver early made up her mind that she would marry either a rancher or a lighthouse-keeper. A few summers spent on her uncle's ranch in the Santa Cruz mountains made her decide in favor of a rancher, since she so much loved to ride. A lighthouse-keeper, she felt, might not feel the need of horses.

It was fortunate for her decision that Mr. Carver's mother, after her husband's death in 1912, decided to bring her children to Berkeley for their education. Both Carl and Helen Carver graduated from Berkeley High. He enlisted in 1917 and went to France, and when she found there was no place "over there" for a 17-year-old girl, Helen went into the Wells Fargo Bank in San Francisco.

They moved back to the Carver ranch in Kern County in 1928, and started their own herd under difficulties. The building fund they'd saved for a house went in a building and loan company crash, and they patched up the old house which had been vacant for almost 20 years, "the liquidation payments, which could be seen coming on a clear day about once every two years" dribbled in and paid the taxes just when needed



Carl and Helen Carver visit with an equine friend at their mountain cabin.

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most, for years. Carl Carver says teasingly now that he had to hide his city wife's shoes to keep her from trying to walk back to Berkeley many times during those years, but Mrs. Carver says she really loved the ranch—and ranching—right from the start. "And especially the people," she adds. "It seems to me that ranch life imparts a special quality to men and women; they're the salt of the earth."

Mr. Carver was born on the ranch where they now live, and where their grandsons represent the sixth generation in Kern County to follow the cows. Two sons, Russ and Alex, are on their own, running cattle, and the third son, Wilson, is with the California Highway Patrol. There are seven grandchildren.

The ranch headquarters, the home place, is on the plains east of Delano, their winter range. They have another place at higher level for spring and fall, "but the time we really live," says Helen Carver, "is when we take our cattle into the Sequoia National Forest from May to September each year. We have our own meadow and cabin, and in the early days we had to pack in 18 miles and were the only people in the whole area except for an occasional fisherman or pack train. Now a big lumber mill is just three miles away, and we can have daily mail and homogenized milk if we want it! Carl maintains he preferred the old days, but he likes to read the daily paper quite as much as I do!"

When Carl Carver was president of the Kern County Cattlemen in 1948, Mrs. Carver invited a representative group of about 30 women to gather at a luncheon in Bakersfield, and the first California group—the Kern County CowBelles—was formed. When the state group was organized at the 1951 Fresno convention, Mrs. Carver became first state CowBelles president.

Mr. Carver is chairman of the state committee on public relations this year, and he and Mrs. Carver have done outstanding work in this field throughout the whole of California. "That," says Helen Carver, "is THE big field for all of us in the cattle business—to bring the general public into closer sympathy with our aims and problems."

Mrs. Carver says that she is not much of a "joiner"—she likes the life of the ranch and reading too well—but she has been an enthusiastic worker in the three organizations in which she is active: the Red Cross, Liberty Belles, and our own CowBelles. The little "mountain branch" of the Red Cross which she helped to organize during the war—made up of ranchwomen, busy as only ranchers can be when short of help—made a national record for work turned in and money raised per capita of membership. Some of the credit for this must go to the fact that when heavy rains washed out the bridge and left the places above the Carvers cut off, they ferried people across the river on horseback and transported them where they wanted to go—assessing them a \$5 toll charge for the Red Cross fund! No wonder that for years afterwards, the

Carver place was known as "Red-Crossing," and no wonder the Kern County branch did so well raising funds!

We've been lucky to have that sort of help available during the first year of our state CowBelles organization. "There's a job for each of us to do," says Helen Carver—and gets busy doing it.

I'm proud to present your neighbors . . . and mine . . . Carl and Helen Carver.

## CowBelle Notes

Several special events for the ladies are already planned for the National Convention in Kansas City, Jan. 5, 6 and 7, 1953. There will be a luncheon and style show in the Hotel President on Monday afternoon, January 5. Scenic tours are planned for Tuesday afternoon; these will be available to men as well as women. The Livestock Exchange people are giving a complimentary breakfast to members of the American National CowBelles on Tuesday morning. The business meeting of the National CowBelles will follow this breakfast. Transportation will be provided from the hotels and ladies will be returned in time for the general sessions at the Auditorium. The General Council will hold a committee meeting on Sunday night in the Auditorium. This will be an open session and all interested CowBelles may attend.

The Idaho CowBelles held a business-dinner-card-playing meeting at Twin Falls last month. Mrs. A. Hawes, historian, discussed the organization of the CowBelle group several years ago. The president, Mrs. R. Larsen, was in charge of the gathering and Mrs. W. Schodde was chairman of arrangements.

The California Cattlemen's Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, on Dec. 12 and 13. The CowBelles will convene at the same time. At the ladies' request, all social and strictly feminine activities have been scheduled so that they do not interfere with plans of the ladies attending the general sessions of the association. This desire to attend the committee meetings on such important subjects as park and public land use, range management, improvement in hide and brand inspection laws, and so on, was indicated

## LADIES! JOIN NOW!

(You can still be a charter member of the National CowBelles, by clipping the coupon below and mailing it before Dec. 31, 1952, to Mrs. Mell Harper, Sitka, Kan., the secretary-treasurer.)

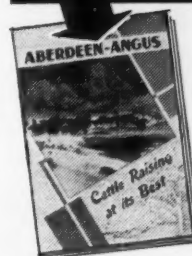
I desire to become a charter member of the National CowBelles and am enclosing \$1 for my 1952 membership and dues.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

by the unanimous vote of the CowBelles attending the San Francisco meeting in August. A number of new chapters of

## FREE CATTLE BOOK



50 pages of profitable suggestions and interesting pictures on selecting, breeding, fitting and showing Angus . . . absolutely free to you. Ask for "Cattle Raising at its Best." Put your name and address on a card and send now to

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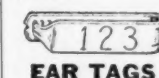
TATTOO MARKER

EXTRA LETTERS OR FIGURES—25¢ EA.

Complete with set of figures 1 to 10, bottle of ink and full instructions. all for \$4.00, postpaid.

## CATTLE BLANKETS

Made from quality materials, expertly tailored, all sizes. Prompt service. Write for circular and prices.



## EAR TAGS

Several kinds to select from. Write for prices.

## NECK CHAINS

1. Bright silvery finish chain.
2. Solid brass number plates.
3. Key ring fasteners
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FREE CATALOG

Illustrating neck chains, ear tags, marking devices, syringes, veterinary instruments, brushes, combs, clippers, horn and hoof tools, remedies and hundreds of items for the stock raiser. —Write for it.

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GUARANTEED to Call Cattle for Feeding, Shipment, Dehorning

Belongs Like a Bull — Cattle Respond Quickly. Greatest time-saver for livestock industry. Easily installed on car — truck. Deep penetrating tone carries for miles. Imitates any cattle sound. Great novelty horn, too. If dealer can't supply order direct. Dealer's name must accompany order. Send Check, M. O., C.O.D. Money back if not satisfied. Dealer inquiries invited.



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in the **650** Head  
Selling

**Texas Hereford  
Roundup**

at Fort Worth  
**NOV. 17-18**



Yavapai County (Ariz.) Junior Cattle Growers include: Front row (l. to r.) Earl Hazelwood, president; Miss Mahan, Betty Olea, Pat McLernon, Billy Brann, Barbara Brann. Back row: Pat Olea, Molly Thompson, Sheila McLernon, Mrs. Keith Quail, adviser.

CowBelles have been organized in this state in 1952. It is hoped that the ladies of San Diego County will form their own organization during the December convention. Mrs. Helen Carver of Delano, the state president, says that they expect an unprecedented feminine at-

tendance at this meeting.

#### **COWBELLE QUEEN**

Named queen of this year's Ak-Sar-Ben Rodeo in Omaha was Mrs. George McGinley, Jr., of Keystone, Nebr., the president of her state CowBelles group.

## **LEGISLATION**

(Continued from Page 10)

mission has to disprove the equity of the rates sought after they have gone into effect rather than the railroads, as at present, having to prove their equity before they go into effect. The adoption by the Congress of this bill would be tantamount to the repeal of the rate-making sections of the act governing all forms of transportation for hire. We are, of course, strongly opposed to this bill.

S-2519—This bill would provide that the Interstate Commerce Commission in establishing rates for the railroads should be guided by various factors affecting the well-being of the railroads with no reference to the cost of service performed. Mr. Blaine considers it a definite step backward and recommends that we oppose it.

#### **Public Land Legislation**

The House Judiciary Committee has recently prepared a bill (yet without number) for introduction in the new Congress which proposes "to revise, codify and enact into law Title 43 of the U. S. Code entitled 'Public Lands'." As we understand the bill, its purpose is to recodify existing public land laws thereby repealing hundreds of previous enactments dealing with these lands. It will require very close checking to be sure that no items essential to the livestock industry contained in existing law are left out or weakened by revision.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has been authorized to conduct a study leading to a complete revision and modernization of all federal public land laws.

A hearing was held at Sacramento, Calif., on Oct. 1, under the auspices of this subcommittee. Loren Bamert, ex-president of the American National, headed a committee of stockmen which attended this meeting. This was a preliminary meeting without concrete developments.

**S-1149**

This bill was introduced by Senator

Aiken and sponsored by a subcommittee of the Hoover commission. Its purpose among other things is to transfer the Bureau of Land Management (except with respect to mining and mineral resources) from the Department of Interior, and the Agricultural Educational Service of the Home Economics Education Service from the Federal Security Service, to the Department of Agriculture.

#### **Proposal for Orderly Use, Improvement and Development Of Public Lands**

For the past several years a joint committee representing the National Wool Growers Association, the National Taylor Advisory Board Council, the American National Cattlemen's Association and users of soil conservation lands has been working on a proposal for an act governing administration of certain public lands. The purpose of the proposal is to unify the administration of different types of federal lands. It is expected the bill will be introduced early in the next session of Congress.

#### **Acquisition of Land By Federal Government**

It seems almost certain that legislation will be introduced next year to restrict and control the further acquisition of lands by the federal government for any purpose. There is growing concern over the constant increase in federal land holdings with resultant decrease in the local tax bases and additional load of operating costs by the federal government.

#### **River Valley Authority, S-1883**

Introduced by Senator Murray and others, this bill would establish a Missouri Valley Authority somewhat similar to the TVA. Other bills have been introduced in the past several years which would provide for valley authorities in the major river valleys. Stockmen quite generally are opposed to these bills and the opposition so far has prevented adoption of any of them since TVA. It would appear that the opposition grows stronger as the years pass by.

**AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER**

**H. R. 565**

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**H. R. 700**

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## H. R. 565

This bill was introduced by Mr. Tackett of Arkansas and referred to the Agricultural Committee and several hearings were held but no action taken. The bill provides that 10 per cent of money received each year from national forests shall be spent for recreational purposes. It by-passes regular annual appropriation channels of Congress. For that reason the American National's policy has been one of opposition. We would not oppose a reasonable bill which included provisions for annual appraisal by Congress of the amounts to be expended for this purpose. It is rumored that this bill will be reintroduced next year under new sponsorships. A similar bill is S-2527, introduced by Senator McKellar. However, it proposes to earmark 25 per cent of forest receipts. It is understood that the Secretary of Agriculture in reporting on the bill approved it provided the set-asides were reduced to 10 per cent.

## H. R. 7000

Introduced by Mr. Thompson of Texas and referred to Agricultural Committee, this bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to require a use license for recreation within the forests. The Forest Service has said that need for additional funds for recreational purposes is urgent and they will support this type of legislation only if funds are not made available under legislation such as H. R. 565. We think there is scant prospect of action on such a bill.

## Personal Mention

The portrait presentation dinner honoring John T. Caine III, manager of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, has been set for 6 P.M., Dec. 1, at the Saddle and Sirloin Club in Chicago, instead of Sunday noon as originally announced. Albert K. Mitchell of Albert, N. M., chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the banquet, announces the change was made necessary to avoid conflict with an affair for college judging teams.

D. A. Savage, superintendent of the U. S. Southern Great Plains Field Station at Woodward, Okla., has accepted an offer from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to serve as a range management specialist on a mission to Mexico. Mr. Savage announced his decision before a crowd of 3,000 ranchmen who recently attended the annual field day at his institution.

W. Ridgley Chapline, chief of the Forest Service's division of range research, retired late last month after 40 years of USDA service. He has accepted a position with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as a range consultant in the forestry division at Rome.

W. A. Braiden, charter member of the American National, has recently sold his farm at Morrison, Colo.

## MEXICAN CATTLE EXPORT COSTS

Cattle moving into the United States are subject to several duties and taxes. The Mexican government changed the valuation for tax purposes of steers so that when exported they are now valued at 11.9 cents per pound for tax purposes instead of \$36.33 per head.

The ad valorem rate remains at 10 per cent. There is also a per head duty of 11.6 cents and an ad valorem surtax of 15 per cent or less. Export steers are those weighing under 441 pounds (200 kilos) with a surtax of 15 per cent and those weighing over 441 pounds with a surtax of 5.1 per cent.

The U. S. import duties are 1.5 cents per pound on cattle weighing under 200 pounds and over 700 and 2.5 cents on the 200 to 700-pound group.

The following examples give the total approximate costs of moving cattle of selected weights across the border:

Approximate Costs					
Steers Lbs.	Mexico Export Duties	U. S. Import Duty	Other Costs	Total Per Head	Cost Per Pound
1,000	18.09	15.00	5.38	38.47	3.8
700	12.69	10.50	4.95	28.14	4.0
500	9.10	12.50	4.67	26.27	5.3
400	12.02	10.00	4.53	26.55	6.6
199	6.04	2.99	4.25	13.28	6.7

The "other costs" include expenses usually incurred in Mexico: Sales and stamp taxes, stockyard expenses, freight, customs clearance, customs broker's fee, loading cars, border crossing fee and agents' fee; and those usually incurred in the U. S.: Customs broker's fee, charges for dipping, weighing, unloading, bedding and cleaning cars and feed. Some states in Mexico levy an export tax which is not included above.

## Obituaries

Frank Parsons: One of Colorado's well known cattlemen, long active in affairs of the Southern Colorado Livestock Association, died in mid-October at age 77.

Harry Hooker: This prominent southwestern rancher passed away unexpectedly in a Safford, Ariz., hospital last month after a very brief illness. He was 64.

Milton W. Reid: Mr. Reid, assistant chief of the division of range management in the Bureau of Land Management, passed away on Oct. 21. He was 53 years old and had been with the Interior Department since 1938.

Thomas R. Dempsey: A widely known Aberdeen-Angus cattle breeder, Mr. Dempsey passed away last month at a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital after a prolonged illness.



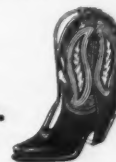
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## WHR SALE DRAWS LARGE CROWD AND SETS AVERAGE OF \$4,056

At the annual sale of the Wyoming Hereford Ranch at Cheyenne early last month, Hereford breeders from 21 states, Mexico and Canada invested a total of \$312,325 in 77 head, with 37 bulls returning a total of \$195,225 for an average of \$5,276 and 40 females bringing \$117,100 for a \$2,928 average. Over-all average was \$4,056.

Top-of-the-sale was a \$35,000 bid on a bull purchased by Suncrest Hereford Ranch of Springerville and Phoenix, Ariz. The contending bidder was Thorp Hereford Ranch of Britton, S. D. The top-priced female in the sale brought \$8,000.

More than 1,000 persons were present for the sale in the auction arena.

## OGDEN SHOW TO FEATURE HEREFORD AND ANGUS SALES

At the 34th annual Ogden Livestock Show, to be held Nov. 15-19, a night sale of Hereford heifers on the 17th has been arranged for the convenience of the buyer looking for selected females. The offering will include 25 pens. The second Hereford sale, offering about 250 bulls, will be held the following morning.

The Pacific Coast Aberdeen-Angus Association has also arranged a sale of fine animals, to be held the evening of Nov. 16.

## BERRY'S AVERAGE IS \$1,028

At Cheyenne, Wyo., the Berry's Hereford auction showed 59 head sold for \$60,650, making an average of \$1,028, with 43 bulls bringing \$49,940 and 16 females \$10,710. The bull average was \$1,150 and the female average \$669. The top bull brought \$5,150; the top female, bought by Walton Thorp of Britton, S. D., went at \$1,500.

## HEREFORD ASSOCIATION NOTES

A beautiful, color-illustrated 50-page book, "Your Future With Herefords," has just been brought out by the American Hereford Association. If interested in receiving a copy, drop a card to the association at 300 West 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

\* \* \*

The American Hereford Association has been cited by the American Public Relations Association for an outstanding job of public relations in the agricultural field. A certificate of achievement has been awarded and will be presented at a luncheon during the Public Relations Association's annual convention in Washington early in March.

\* \* \*

Hereford Assn. secretary Jack Turner disclosed at the annual banquet meeting of the national organization in Kansas City last month that the 548,418 registrations issued during the past year were 22 times greater than during the fiscal period 40 years ago, more than five times greater than 30 years ago, six times greater than 20 years ago and more than double the recordings of 10 years ago.

November, 1952

# BULLS

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EIGHTEEN REGISTERED COMING THREE YEAR OLD HEREFORDS FROM PAINTER HERD. BREEDING, CONDITION AND AGE IDEAL.

BACA FLOAT RANCH

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## WINNER AT CLOVIS

A. D. Brownfield, Jr., of Deming, N. M., captured the steer calf championship in the recent show and sale at Clovis, N. M. A record 54 loads of carlot stocker and feeder cattle were entered in the event.

## HERBERT CHANDLER NEW LEADER OF AMERICAN HEREFORD ASSN.

Herbert Chandler of Baker, Ore., has been named president of the American Hereford Association. The veteran registered Hereford breeder advanced from the vice-presidency to succeed Roy R. Largent of Merkel, Tex. J. Douglas Gay of Pine Grove, Ky., became the vice-president of the breed association at its annual banquet and meeting in Kansas City last month, and Oliver Wallop of Big Horn, Wyo., was appointed to the board of directors, succeeding Sam R. McKelvie of Valentine, Nebr.

Especially honored at the meeting was Dan Casement of Manhattan, Kan., for his many contributions to the advancement of America's animal husbandry. Mr. Casement has shown feeder calves 45 times at the American Royal Livestock Show, Kansas City.

The new Hereford president, Mr. Chandler, is a former Oregon Cattle-men's Association president, as well as former head of the Oregon Hereford Association.

## TRIPLE U TOP \$1,275

Last month's auction at the Triple U Hereford Ranch, Gettysburg, S. D., realized \$55,208 on 181 head for a \$305 average. The top bull brought \$1,275 and the top female sold for \$410. Both animals went to South Dakota buyers.

## ANGUS BREEDERS TO GATHER DURING INTERNATIONAL SHOW

Angus enthusiasts of the United States, Canada and South America are preparing for their 69th annual meeting, to take place at Chicago Dec. 2-3. In announcing plans for the session, the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Association states the program will be headed by an informal "get acquainted" gathering on the evening of the 2nd. Other events will be the annual banquet and an auxiliary luncheon for women breeders of Angus cattle which is set for the 3rd.

## NEW ANGUS MARK SET

In the past 12 months Angus breeders registered 164,329 purebred calves in the American Herd Book for a gain of 25,433 head over the same period last year. The increase alone was greater than the total number of purebred Angus calves registered in 1939. Twenty years ago the annual registration total was 7,932.

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## SOUTHWESTERN SHOW DATE

A record-breaking amount of \$172,373 (an increase of \$9,673 over 1952) in premiums is being offered for the 56th Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show to take place at Fort Worth Jan. 30-Feb. 8. For beef breeding cattle, the awards amount to \$34,800 (not including carload-and-pen bulls), divided as follows: Herefords \$13,800; Polled Herefords \$3,000; Shorthorns \$6,000; Brahman \$2,000, and Aberdeen-Angus \$10,000. Awards in the carload-and-pen division are: Herefords \$2,355; Shorthorns \$2,000, and Angus \$2,000. For open steers, \$10,745 is offered.

Closing entry dates are: For cattle, sheep and swine, Dec. 15; horses, Jan. 8; poultry and rabbits, Jan. 15.

## 4-H WINNERS AT AK-SAR-BEN

Two youngsters from Boys Town showed the grand champion and reserve champion Hereford steers among interbreed competition at the Ak-Sar-Ben 4-H show in Omaha last month. Ed Coyne showed the 1,035-pound grand champ; Don Charleboix took reserve honors with a 1,025-pound steer bred by the Bar 13 Ranch of Sheridan, Wyo.

## ANGUS AT ROYAL SHOW

Top quality Angus animals from six states were entered in the recently staged American Royal show at Kansas City. Top award in the bull division was taken by a two-year-old of S. C. Fullerton, Miami, Okla. Purple ribbon in the female division went to West Woodlawn Farms, Creston, Ill. Junior champion steer over all breeds was shown by 15-year-old Faye Muggle of Cleg-horn, Ia., and the 1,025-pound Angus later took the reserve grand championship for the show.

## COLLEGE-BRED STEER TOPS

A 1,150-pound summer yearling Hereford steer owned by Oklahoma A.&M. College at Stillwater took the grand championship at the 54th annual American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City last month. The college was awarded a \$1,000 check by the American Hereford Association for taking this top honor. Nearly 2,000 spectators were on hand to witness and cheer the decision.

\* \* \*

Oklahoma A.&M. also sent to the Royal show the victorious meat judging team in the event's 22nd intercollegiate competition. The three-man team, which bested other student teams from 15 colleges and universities, now retains permanent possession of the trophy offered by the contest sponsor, the National Live Stock and Meat Board, by virtue of having won two previous times.

## OREGON SALE BRINGS \$32,675

In the seventh annual Harney County Stockgrowers' range bull sale held recently at Burns, Ore., 58 head sold for \$32,675 to set an average of \$563. The Double M Hereford Ranch of Adams and Stanfield sold the champion two-year-old to Jenkins Bros. of Diamond for \$1,200,

and Don Hotchkiss of Lakeview paid the same price for the reserve champion. Another \$1,000 sale involved a bull consigned by Herbert and Charles Chandler of Baker.

## TEXAS BRAHMANS SALES SET

The Houston Area Brahman Breeders Association has scheduled two sales for the breed to be held in Houston in February during the Houston Fat Stock Show. The first will include a maximum of 50 head of registered animals on the 13th; the second will be composed of about 100 range bulls, to be held Feb. 14.

## ANGUS AT PACIFIC SHOW

The early - October Aberdeen - Angus show held at Portland, Ore., during the Pacific International featured 203 outstanding Blacks. The sale averaged \$1,107 on 45 head of registered Angus cattle; 25 females averaged \$1,167 and 20 bulls averaged \$1,033. Top female of the event sold for \$7,000, and the top bull brought \$6,250.

## Urges Western Shoe Plants

Shoe manufacturers of this country are overlooking a "singular opportunity" in not establishing large shoe factories on the Pacific Coast, says E. Floyd Forbes of San Francisco, president and general manager of the Western States Meat Packers Association. In an address before the National Hide Association, Mr. Forbes pointed to a Pacific Coast states potential market of 50,000,000 pairs of shoes a year, with a probable steady increase. At the present time the West provides 15 per cent of the nation's hides, of which about 80 per cent are shipped east for tanning and processing and then sent back west as finished leather products. "The great saving on freight on the green hides going east and the leather products returning west," he said, "would more than offset any of the factors which may appear to discourage the establishment of shoe factories in the West."

## FIRM OFFERS NEW CALF PULLER

The Dencolo Corporation of Denver announces a new calf puller. In using this device, the breech spanner is placed beneath and cow's pin bones, with the rump strap holding it in place. Traction chains are attached to the legs of the calf. The jack applies controllable traction to the calf in the right direction at a timing consistent with the dilation of the mother's pelvic muscles. The counter-thrust applied against the mother causes spreading of the pelvic bones, elevates the abdomen and arches the back in natural fashion. The main improvement is in the jack, which will not slip even on a wet shaft.

## NEW COLORADO RESEARCH PLANT

At Fort Collins, Colo., 40 acres of Colorado A.&M. College-owned land have been made available for construction of a new veterinary research plant for feedlot-scale disease studies at the experiment station there.

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